Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

VOL. XXVI NO. 49 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# U.P. Crisis Averted : Bihar Governor's Move

## *Terms Of Pant-Haig Agreement*

### WITHDRAWAL OF RESIGNATION

### "No Fear Of Usurpation Of Ministry's Legitimate Function"

LUCKNOW February 25.

The following statement has been issued by His Excellency the Governor and Hon. Premier, U. P.:—

"We have had a full discussion between ourselves about the present situation and the recent developments. We have arrived at agreed conclusions and the Hon. Ministers are accordingly resuming their normal duties.

**ORDERS OF RELEASE**

**The cases of certain prisoners classified as Politicals have been individually examined and the Governor will soon be issuing orders, on the advice tendered to him by his Ministers, to remit under section 401, Cr. P. C. the unexpeired portion of the sentence in each case and to order their release.**

*GOVERNOR v. MINISTERS*

"THE CASES OF THE REMAINING PRISONERS ARE BEING INDIVIDUALLY EXAMINED BY THE MINISTER CONCERNED AND APPROPRIATE ORDERS WILL BE SIMILARLY PASSED THEREON WITHIN A SHORT TIME.

"We have had also a long discussion on the mutual relation between the Governor and the Ministers. We discussed the recent statement of His Excellency the Viceroy along with the views of Mahatma Gandhi on it, and also the resolution passed at Haripura about the resignation of Ministers and the previous statement made by His Excellency the Viceroy last summer.

*NOTE OF OPTIMISM*

"THERE IS NO REASON TO FEAR ANY USURPATION OF, OR INTERFERENCE WITH, THE LEGITIMATE FUNCTIONS OF THE RESPONSIBLE MINISTERS. WE ARE BOTH DESIROUS OF MAINTAINING HEALTHY CONVENTIONS AND WITH GOODWILL ON BOTH SIDES WE HOPE WE WILL SUCCEED."—A. P.

## "CONGRESS VIEWPOINT UPHELD BY GOVERNOR"

BOMBAY: February 25.

Mr. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, Congress President, has issued the following statement:—

**"I am glad that the Ministerial Crisis over the question of release of political prisoners in United Provinces has ended as we have desired it to end. THE CONGRESS VIEW-POINT ON THIS ISSUE HAS, IN SUBSTANCE, BEEN UPHELD BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR. By taking this step His Excellency has not only found a way out of the existing impasse, but has also enhanced the prestige in the eyes of the Indian public.**

**"I AM SURE THIS DEVELOPMENT IN UNITED PROVINCES WILL HAVE FAR-REACHING REPERCUSSIONS AND FOR THAT REASON IT IS ALL THE MORE WELCOME."—United Press.**

### PREPARED FOR THE WORST

BOMBAY: Feb. 25.

**"ALL IS WELL, THAT ENDS WELL. Now that one of the crises is over, let us wait and see what is in store for us. I only say that we must always be prepared for the worst,"** said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, in an interview, on the solution of the United Provinces Ministerial impasse. —United Press.

### PANT'S MESSAGE TO KHER

BOMBAY: Feb. 25.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, has received a trunk telephone call from the Hon. Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of the United Provinces, that AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN ARRIVED AT BETWEEN HIM AND THE GOVERNOR OF THE UNITED PROVINCES ON THE BASIS OF WHICH HE WAS WITHDRAWING THE RESIGNATION OF HIS CABINET.

It is expected that what portended to be a first-class political **crisis, has** been averted by this agreement.

It appears that the statement has been drafted, the Governor having concurred with it, and, after a few minor touches, it will be released for publication.—United Press.

### BIHAR GOVERNOR INVITES PREMIER

PATNA Feb 25

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha returned to Patna this evening at 7-30. Immediately after arrival at his residence he received a letter from the Governor inviting him to see His Excellency to-morrow at 11-30 a.m.

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha has replied to the Governor, accepting the invitation.—United Press.

### *BENGAL GOVT. DENIES IT*

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25

Replying to a short notice question in the Bengal Council today, the Government of Bengal denied having made any representation to the Government of India protesting against the proposed release of political prisoners in Bihar and United Provinces.—United Press.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose (centre, garlanded) with Premier Kher (left) visited Sharada Mahila Ashram at Matunga on Friday morning

## Br. FOREIGN SECRETARY

### Appointment Of Halifax Announced

LONDON, Feb. 25.

It is officially announced that Viscount Halifax has been appointed Foreign Secretary and Mr. R. A. Butler, present Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour Under-Secretary.

Mr. Chamberlain will deal with all important aspects of foreign affairs in the Commons.

Mr. Lennox Boyd has been appointed in Mr. Butler's place in the Ministry of Labour.

The opposition indicated that a full commons debate on Lord Halifax's appointment would be demanded both Mr. Attlee and Mr. Wedgwood-Benn making clear that it felt strongly that the Foreign Secretary should be from the House of Commons instead of from the House of Lords. The debate will probably take place next week.—Reuter.

### Attlee's Notice In Commons

LONDON, Feb. 25.

"Reuter" learns that later today it will be announced that the King has approved of the appointment of Lord Halifax as Foreign Secretary with Mr. R. A Butler as Under-Secretary.

ATTLEE GIVES NOTICE

In the House of Commons replying to Maj. Attlee, the Prime Minister said he hoped to conclude the arrangements regarding the new Foreign Secretary in the course of the day and make an announcement in the usual way before the week-end.

Mr. Wedgwood-Benn said they knew that the Prime Minister was going to appoint a Foreign Secretary in the House of Lords and was holding up the announcement until the House rose to-day. Mr. Wedgwood-Benn asked whether the speaker being a non-party man could assist them in order that the control of a most important part of public policy should remain in the hands of elected members of Parliament.

The Speaker replied he was afraid he could not see how he was called upon to give opinion.

Maj. Attlee gave notice that if the new Foreign Minister was not a member of the Commons, he should ask for time to discuss it.—Reuter.

## How Irish Volunteers Kept Br. Army At Bay

### SUBHAS BOSE ON DE VALERA'S STRATEGY

**THE TRIALS AND TRIBULATIONS OF A NATION THAT HAD SURVIVED THE TERROR OF BLACK-AND-TAN, IN HER FIGHT FOR FREEDOM, WERE GRAPHICALLY DESCRIBED BY BABU SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, PRESIDENT, INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AT A MEETING, HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BOMBAY CONGRESS-SOCIALIST PARTY, ON FRIDAY, AT THE SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.**

**Subhas Babu spoke on the "STRATEGY OF THE IRISH REVOLUTION," to a packed house and explained in detail the various phases of the struggle, which inevitably included a civil war.**

**FEAR OF WAR ELIMINATED.**

Paying a tribute to De Valera, Subhas Babu observed that DE VALERA'S DEFINITION OF "EXTERNAL ASSOCIATION" MARKED THE HALF-WAY HOUSE BETWEEN DOMINION STATUS AND COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AND SYMBOLISED THE MUTUAL FRIENDSHIP OF TWO FREE NATIONS; SO THAT THE FEAR OF WAR WAS ELIMINATED AS FAR AS THOSE TWO COUNTRIES WERE CONCERNED. THIS WAS AN ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION OF DE VALERA IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presided at the meeting.

**INTERNATIONAL CONTACTS**

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that Subhas Babu had tried to establish international contacts for us. It was very desirable to learn what had happened outside India. We could better understand our own domestic problem if we had a picture of the problems of the world.

Continuing Panditji said that the Irish struggle was on the brink of success, if they had not already succeeded, and in this struggle De Valera had played an outstanding part. Paying a compliment to De Valera, Panditji characterised him as a revolutionary leader of tremendous perseverance. He had gone step by step to the achievement of his goal in a remarkably able manner.

**FOR 700 YEARS.**

The present phase of Ireland's struggle dated from the Easter rebellion of 1916, said Subhas Babu. That rebellion would not have been possible except for the background of Irish History. Ireland

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

### *HOPES OF BIHAR SETTLEMENT*

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25.

The agreement reached between the Governor and Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is regarded as highly satisfactory in all quarters.

The statement has received the full approval of the Working Committee members at present assembled in Bombay who were telephonically informed by Premier Pant. Babu Rajendra Prasad also approved of it. Political circles hope that a settlement on similar lines would be reached in Bihar as well. Mahatma Gandhi has been informed telegraphically.

Now that the ministerial crisis is over and the Congress Ministry has resumed its work the President of the U. P. C. C. has cancelled its previous circular to subordinate committees directing them to organise a vigorous campaign in March and has asked them to work on pre-crisis lines. The Kisan march organised on March 1 has also been cancelled.

The adjourned session of the U. P Assembly as previously announced meets on March 1 with the only change that official business will be transacted on March 1 and March 2 and the Budget will now be presented on March 3 instead of March 1.

Local papers have issued special editions containing reports of the Premier's interview with the Governor and the text of the statement.—A. P.

### *"VERY GOOD NEWS", SAYS LOTHIAN*

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The decision to end the Indian political crisis was received with utmost satisfaction in official and non-official circles.

Lord Lothian described it as "very good news," "a commonsense solution appears to have been found." Lord Lothian indicated that he would not now take up the motion into the House of Lords put down for March 21 after Thursday's postponement, unless the Marquis of Zetland indicated the desire to utilise the occasion for a statement.—Reuter

## Bombay Budget At A Glance

| | 1937-38 | | 1938-39 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 12.30 | Crores | Revenue 12.09 | Crores |
| Expenditure | 12.19½ | Crores | Expenditure 12.50 | Crores |
| Surplus | 10½ | Lakhs | Deficit 41 | Lakhs |

(Details On Page 20))

## Sircar Evades Issue Of Govt.'s Motive

### TRANSFER OF VILLAGES TO JODHPUR & UDAIPUR

### Official Spokesman Asks For Notice When Heckled On Federation Plans

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI: February 25.

**Sir N. N. Sircar was no more communicative to-day in the Assembly, when he was again besieged by a large number of questions on the subject of Federation.**

**ADMISSION, COUPLED WITH DENIAL, WAS THE LAW MEMBER'S ANSWER TO THE QUERIES—ADMISSION, THAT THE RESOLUTION OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES ON FEDERATION HAD BEEN RECEIVED AND FORWARDED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE; AND DENIAL, THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAD ADDED ANY RECOMMENDATION OF THEIR OWN.**

**Pandit Santanam tried to drag Sir N. N. Sircar on controversial ground by asking whether any Legislature had supported Federation, but Sir N. N. Sircar was not out for a fight and sweetly answered: "Notice."**

*SIRCAR BECOMES AGGRESSIVE*

Sir N. N. Sircar was more aggressive, when he was confronted with question on transfer of Ajmere villages to Jodhpur and Udaipur States "I don't admit it merely because the honourable member says it," was his answer to Seth Govindas's assertion that "public opinion was and is against the transfer".

His next answer was rather disturbing for when he was asked whether there was a proposal to transfer more villages Sir N. N. Sircar demanded "Notice".

ANOTHER EXPERT

Sir G. S. Bajpai had to face a mild storm when Mr. Mohanlal Saxena came forward with the allegation that one Mr. Sargeant of the Essex County Council England was to be appointed Educational Commissioner.

All that Mr. Bajpai would say was that the question of appointing a successor to the present incumbent, Mr. Parkinson, was under consideration. He repeated the same answer, when pointedly questioned whether any correspondence was going on for the appointment of Mr. Sargeant.

"Why don't you advertise?" Is there need for Educational Commissioner?" "Will you appoint an Indian?" "Are you aware Indians refuse to be educated by foreigners?" were some of many questions which then followed.

UNSAVOURY DEBATE

Excitement of the question hour soon faded away, when the House plunged into unsavoury debate on affairs of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Madras members led by Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar complained. Sir C. V. Raman had been unfairly treated. Pt. K. Santanam wanted the assurance whether the present atmosphere of the Institute was favourable for research.

A critical speech was then made by Dr. G. V Deshmukh describing the present state of the Institute as rotten to core.

The debate to-day brought out the general feeling that the Government of India should be more vigilant in its watch over the Institute's affairs and try to set matters right.

Galleries were slowly filling up in expectations of a good debate on the adjournment motion on the Muttra incident, when news came that the matter was already before a court and the Chair accordingly disallowed the motion.

(Details On Page 12)

## Addresses And Receptions Galore For Subhas

### *HEAVY PROGRAMME IN CITY*

**To-day's Programme**

8 a.m.: Reception by Santa Cruz Congress Committee and other organisations, Anand Bhuvan.

8-15 a.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Ville Parle.

10-0 a.m. (S.T.): Visit to A.-I. S. A. Khadi Bhandars (Bombay).

1-45 p.m. (S.T.): Visit to Khalsa College.

3-0 p.m. (S.T.): Informal meeting with Indian Merchants at Taj Mahal.

4-0 p.m. (S.T.): Talk to the Bombay Legislatures Congress Party.

5-0 p.m. (S.T.): Presentation of Address by Bombay Country Fancy and Piecegoods Merchants Association, Mulji Jetha Market.

6-0 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at DeLisle Road.

7-30 p.m. (S.T.): Reception by the Young Men's Hindu Association.

8-0 p.m. (S.T.): Presentation of Guard of Honour by the Aryan Education Society.

9-30 p.m. (S.T.): Reception by the Kurla Congress Committee and the Uttar Bhartiya Sabha.

10-0 p.m. (S.T.): Presentation of Address and public meeting at Ghatkopar.

**TO-MORROW (SUNDAY)**

7-0 a.m. (S.T.): Bombay National Guards Rally.

8-0 a.m. (S.T.): Flag Hoisting at Chowpatty and garlanding of Tilak's statue.

10-0 a.m. (S.T.): Cinema show at Roxy Theatre in aid of Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund.

1-30 p.m. (S.T.): Presentation of Address by the Mahajan Bullion and other Staff Unions.

2-30 p.m. (S.T.): Marwari Sammelan function.

4-0 p.m. (S.T.): Visit to the National Medical College.

5-0 p.m. (S.T.): Students' meeting.

6-0 p.m. (S.T.): Public meeting at Azad Maidan.

8-0 p.m. (S.T.): Prabashi Bengali Sangh's function.

## STOP PRESS

# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

## 1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

**SPECIAL REDUCTION** in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

**ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

### 20. MATRIMONIAL

**Wanted a young Tamil Smartha** bridegroom of respectable family earning Rs. 100 or more p.m. in good position for a fair and accomplished girl of 14 of Kaushika Gotra. Decent dowry offered. Apply to Box 9851, "Bombay Chronicle".

### 42. SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted by a local Film Studio a** Film Printer, acquainted with British and American machines. Only those with practical experience need apply. Box No. 8026, "Bombay Chronicle".

**Wanted an experienced coach for** Physiology and Hygiene for a matric student for one hour daily at Khar. Apply Madhavlal M. Bhatt, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (9383)

**Wanted—An enterprising Parsee** gentleman influential in higher commercial circles of Bombay as active Managing Agency partner for a prospective and gigantic industrial enterprise. Also a qualified and experienced Secretary. Statutory appointments. For particulars apply Box No. 9877 "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted for large Factories up**-country young, capable, intelligent men to fill Headclerk's posts in course of time. Graduates with knowledge of accounts will be preferred. Apply stating qualifications, etc. to Box No. 7994 "Bombay Chronicle".

### 62. TO BE LET

**Gowalia Tank, Forjet St., Batli**vala Bld., 1st Floor of 5 Rooms and a Kitchen. Rent Rs. 80. Apply Mrs. Bhatena, Dhobitalao, Opp. Fire Temple No. 619, Mistry Bld., 4th Floor. (9862)

**To Let. Blocks in Marrott Build**ing and Dagla Cottage, Khar, Near Rly. Station. Rent Rs. 35 to 43. Apply K. C. Marrott.

**To Be Let—Haji Chambers at** Matunga (G. I. P.) near Police Station, on Brahmanwada Road, Modern Flats, Rooms and shops for Hindus from 1st April. Moderate Rents. See Landlord on Building or telephone 25818. (9865)

**Available Worli Sea-face, Ground** floor of Bungalow with 5 Bedrooms, 4 Bath-rooms and 1 Drawing room: English and Indian Fashion Dining-room. Servants quarters and Garage. Apply for particulars, C. B. Desai, Sagar Movietone, 68, Napean Sea Rd., Bombay 6. (8026)

### 74. TO LET (UPCOUNTRY)

**Mahableshwar: Bungalows;** Cottages; Furnished separate Rooms. for cheap rents. Apply Adurjee Brothers, House Agents (Established 1896). (9800)

### MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

**Motor Driving taught perfectly** within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9887 "Bombay Chronicle."

### 141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

**L. S. G. D. Diploma Training** Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay commence from 19th April 1938, at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Revised fees Rs. 75 for session. Lady students are also admitted to Bombay Centre Apply for prospectus (free) to the Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (8025)

### 191. MEDICAL ADLETS

**Hernia—Wonderful cure by out**ward application, Thousands cured radically. Apply for particulars: H. C. Roy, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. (9322)

### 240. PARTNERSHIPS OFFERED.

**Wanted Industrial Minded per**sons as financiers to a sound business firm, good interest, commission, or part. Ample security. Box No. 9869, "Bombay Chronicle."

### 302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

**Engines, Boilers, Dobbi's Indica**tors, Corrugated Sheds, Gins, Electric installations large Firepumps. Apply Post Box 289, Bombay. (9878)

### 303 MACHINERY WANTED

**Wanted—four secondhand well** used and thoroughly serviceable Babcock Wilcox Water-tube-Boilers. Heating surface 2800 to 5000 sq. ft. each. Working pressure of 160 to 250 lb. per sq. inch. With or without superheaters, but with fittings, mountings and auxiliaries etc. complete. Must be passable under Government Boiler Act. Please reply sharp, stating year of make, present condition, where can be inspected, earliest time of delivery, whether under steam, idle or in dismantled condition, nearest railway station, lowest F. O. R. price individually for each, enclosing copies of latest Government Boiler certificates, also detailed specification together with drawings if any, to Box No. 9885 "Bombay Chronicle."

### 327. AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees** etc. Samples and Particulars Free. Jagan Nath Chanan Ram. Ludhiana. (9871)

**Wanted at once Divisional Chief** Agents for an established and progressive Life Insurance Company in confirmity with the New Insurance Bill. Pay Rs. 50-5-150 with T. A. and Office. Only those capable of appointing agents should apply in confidence Box No. 9727 "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay. Preference will be given to unemployed workers.

### 347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

**Loans on personal security and** House Property are to be given. Other deserving cases also admitted. Apply Box 9889, "Bombay Chronicle".

## Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd and Subsequent-Insertions | Rs. 4-8-0 |

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

**TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED PERCENTAGE TENDERS are invited for the proposed Building for Messrs M. J. Sanzgiri, at Girgaum Road.

Tender forms, specifications, conditions of Contract, etc., are available on payment of Rs. 8 per set. Plans and drawings can be seen at the office of the undersigned during office hours.

Tenders must reach the undersigned not later than 4 P.M. on the 10th March 1938. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

VAIDYA & GUPTE,
Kamer Building,
106-12, Cawasji Patel Street,
Fort, Bombay.
(8015)

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in English are invited for quarrying Stone Metal 2". 1". 3/4" and 1/2". Rubble, Quarry Spalls; and earth for a period of 3 years from the Quarry of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company at Sevalia on the Anand-Godhra Branch.

The covers containing tenders will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Baroda Residency before 14-00 hours on Tuesday the 15th March, 1938.

Detailed notice, specification and Tender Form may be obtained from the Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Baroda Residency on payment of Rs. 2.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
Bombay, Dated 19th February, 1938.
7992.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the execution of Annual Monsoon Repairs to all the buildings belonging to the Municipality and the properties formerly belonging to the City Improvement Trust and now vested in the Municipality in each of the following three Divisions separately:—

(1) Division No. I comprising A. B. C. & D Wards including the Sanitary Institute Building at Princess Street;
(2) Division No. II comprising E/East and F Wards and Dharavi Scheme No. 56 in G/North Ward, including Matunga Leper Home and Kurla Deonar Works;
(3) Division No. III comprising E/West and G Wards (excluding Dharavi Scheme No. 56) but including Bandra Slaughter Houses.

and will be received up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on Monday the 7th March, 1938.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification &c, will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy by the City Engineer who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25th February, 1938.
8024.

## Public Notices

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for stores required for the Sir J. J. School of Art and the Reay Art Workshops for the period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1938.

Tender forms can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Sealed tenders must reach the Superintendent of the Reay Art Workshops on or before 14th March, 1938, till 1 P.M. (S.T.).

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHAS. R. GERRARD,
Director.
Sir J. J. School of Art,
Bombay, 25th February, 1938.
(8020)

NOTICE

THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING & PRESSING CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation)

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of certain decrees passed in favour of the Company against some of the debtors. The offers must reach the undersigned on or before the 7th March 1938. Full particulars can be had from the office of the undersigned.

Dated this 21st February, 1938.
K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Official Liquidator.
Manekji Wadia Building,
125 Esplanade Rd., Fort.
(7993)

THE CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Queen's Mansions, Prescott Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 31st of March, 1938, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1 To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1937.
2 To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3 To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai who retires under Article 73 of the Articles of Association but who being eligible offers himself for re-election.
4 To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
5 To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6 To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
CHUNILAL V. MEHTA & CO.,
Agents: Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd..

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 18th of March to 31st of March, 1938, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 24th February, 1938.
8018.

THE TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1938, at 5 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1937.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., and Dr. S. M. Pagar who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4th.—To elect Mr. R. C. Giles, who retires under Article 87 as a Director.
5th.—To elect Mr. Chimanlal D. Clerk who retires under Article 87 as a Director.
6th.—To sanction the payment of a Bonus to the Company's Office Clerks.
7th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 7th to SATURDAY, the 19th March, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th January, 1938.
8021.

## Legal Notices

NOTICE.

Re:—ESTATE OF MUNCHERJI DOSSABHOY CAMA. (deceased).

To,

The Heirs of the abovenamed M. D. Cama.

WHEREAS Muncherji Dossabhoy Cama, died, on or about the 1st day of April, 1892, AND WHEREAS MR. RUSTAM K. R. CAMA and DR. BEHRAM HORMASJI PESIKAKA have obtained Letters of Administration to his estate on the 7th day of October, 1937, the said administrators hereby call upon each of the heirs of the said Muncherji Dossabhoy Cama to lodge his or her claim with proofs, if any, with respect to his or her share in the estate of the said deceased Muncherji Dossabhoy Cama, on or before the 1st day of April, 1938, in the Office of Messrs. Cama & Jayakar, attorneys for the Administrators in Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay. Notice is further given that, on the expiration of the said period the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased to the person or persons entitled thereto having regard only for the claims of which they shall have then notice.

Dated, 25th February, 1938.

CAMA & JAYAKAR,
Attorneys for the Administrators.
8019.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 814 of 1936.

SHAMRAO BALAJI MAHAJAN ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
KRISHNAJI SADASHIV BHURKE ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 9th February, 1937, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, 4th March, 1938, at 4 P.M. (S.T.)

All those pieces of Gavthan Free Hold land with the dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Budhwar Peth in Poona City, Taluka Haveli, District Poona, admeasuring about 267 square yards and bearing Survey Nos. 457 and 458 and Municipal houses Nos. 436 and 437.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. SAMANT AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1938.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
8010.

## Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

123, Medows St. Bombay

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY at Cawasji Patel Tank Road, (Opp. 1st Panjrapole Street), on Monday the 7th March 1938 at 4-30 P.M. at the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co. Attorneys for Mr. Sorabji Hormusji Postwala, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Wamanrao Nanabhai Chhapwala and Others, the Mortgagors, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th June 1936.

All those two pieces of Government land (both are amalgamated) admeasuring about 185-5|9th Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house thereon situate at Cawasji Patel Tank Road bearing New Survey Nos. 5188 and 5189, Cadastral Survey Nos. 3109 and 3110 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Wards Nos. 6486 and 6487 and Street Nos. (formerly) 46-48-50 and (at present) 88-90.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from the undersigned or from the abovementioned attorneys, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

## Public Notices

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CHANGES IN RATES AND FARES

In order that the public may be advised when changes in rates and fares are introduced on the G. I. P. Railway, an announcement will be inserted in this paper from time to time notifying the issue of G. I. P. Rates Circulars, which contain all changes in rates and fares both in local and in through booking with other Railways.
(8003)

## Auction Sales.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under instructions from Mr. Phirozshaw Pestonji Ginwalla, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1779 of 1932 (Jaiji Pestonshaw Ginwalla and others vs. Jafaralli Karmalli) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY the 27th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land with buildings under Survey No. 63 Pot. Nos. 13, 11, 45, New N. A. 331 in the village of Danda (Santa Cruz) admeasuring about 1069 (or 985) square yards and bounded on the North by N. A. 193 and Survey No. 63 Pot 13, on the South by Survey No. 63 Pot 23 and 12, on the East by Survey No. 63 Pot 23 and on the West by Ghodbunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, Attorneys for the said Receiver at 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant, of Complete Bungalow Furniture, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington Typewriter No. 12, Safe, Chesterfield Sets, Sofa Cabinet, etc.

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of Complete Household Furniture, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Godrej Safe, Corona Portable Typewriter, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Royal Typewriter, Kelvinator, Zunda Cabinet, Grandfather Hall Clock Wrist Watches, Double Door Safe, Sliding Dining Table and Chairs, Chesterfield Sets, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 532 BALES COTTON, C. P. No. 2 DIGRAS: PUSAD: ARVI.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March, 1938, at 2-15 P.M. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange room by order of the Insurance office concerned the abovementioned cotton slightly damaged by fire and|or water and salved from the fire that occurred on the 23rd February 1938 to cotton of Messrs Premjee Naranjee.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES CARPETS.

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Ltd. and on account and risk of Messrs. A. Haji Noormahomed & Co. of Chakla Street, Messrs. Crawford & Co will sell by public auction on Thursday the 3rd March 1938 at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms 122 Apollo Street, Fort

2 Bales Cotton and One Bale Cotton and art Silk Carpets of 50 pieces each 130 x 200 centimeters.

One Bale Cotton Carpet 50 pieces 65 x 115 centimeters.

CRAWFORD & CO.

## Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of high class modern bungalow furniture, Kelvinator, Remington typewriter, English safe, sewing machine, carpet, pictures, gramophone, A. C. Radio set, Perambulators, Glassware, crockery, best platedware, also one motor car in working order. TO-MORROW Sunday the 27th instant at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) at "Marble Hall" Wodehouse Road, Colaba near (old Colaba Station). On view. D. MISTRY & CO. Auctioneers Tel. No. 22801.

BIGGER,
BRIGHTER
BETTER!

JAYASHREE FILMS'

"Nand Kumar"!

Now in Marathi
SONGS & DIALOGUE
By
M. G. RANGNEKAR

The City's Sweetest Show

7th WEEK

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Sun., Mon., Wed., 2-30 p.m.
SAT. 2-30 P.M. FOR LADIES ONLY

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SAGAR'S SUCCESS
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Sat., Sun. and Monday (Shivratri)
Matinee at 2-30 p.m.
Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-30

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IMPERIAL
LAMINGTON ROAD.

WELLINGTON
Daily: 3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.

CHEER TIME, THRILL TIME, LOVE TIME

M.-G.-M.'s Big New Show

"NAVY BLUE and GOLD"

1,000 spectacular thrills!
with
ROBERT YOUNG
JAMES STEWART
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and a
CAST OF THOUSANDS

Romance on flirtation walk! Crashing military bands! Precision parades!—Football thrills!!

"NAVY BLUE and GOLD"

Gay and thrilling love story of Annapolis!

Plans Open. 'Phone 22666.

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# TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
Also 49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s. for Transmissions I and II and 90-8 metres, 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

A.M.
7-30 Abdul Rehman. Asavari on the sarangi. 7-40 Manhar G. Barwe. 8-25 Gat Tora on Tabla. 8-30 Dinanath of Surat. 11-30 Kamala Jhariya.
NOON.
12-0 Akhtari Faizabadwali.
P.M.
12-30 Indira Wadkar. 1-0 History of Music, talk by Pheroza A. Narielwalla. 1-30 Lunch Hour. 5-30 AIR Orchestra. 5-40 Chanchalkumari. Ghazal. 6-0 Kesharbai Bandodker. 6-3 P. Banerji and N. K. Chatterji. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Current Conversations in Marathi by D. V. Sathe. 7-45 Chanchalkumari. 8-0 Manhar G. Barwe. Bhajan and Marathi pad. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Paresh Banerji. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Dinanath. 9-30 News. 9-45 Budget Session. Central Assembly. A survey by J. Turner. 10-0 Joseph de Lima: Piano. 10-15 Noreen Nagle: Soprano. 10-30 Radio Salon Orchestra.

### Delhi I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886, kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
A.M.
8-0 Basant Mukhari. 8-10 Faqir-ud-din. 8-30 Nawab Jan of Ambala. 8-50 Talib Hussain. 8-55 Mohammad Shakoor. 9-10 News in English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 Nasir Khan of Hyderabad, Deccan. 10-0 Laxmibai of Baroda.
TRANSMISSION II
P.M.
12-30 A Recorded Programme. 1-30 Dance Music.
TRANSMISSION III
P.M.
Mohammad Shakoor. 5-10 Nawab Jan. 5-30 Faqir-ud-din. 5-40 Laxmibai. 6-10 Bhopali on the Hamidi. 6-15 Manohar. 6-30 For Villagers Only. Market rates at 7 p.m. News. Weather. 7-30 Stroy for children. By Dashrath Ojha. 7-49 Mohammad Shakoor. 7-50 Nawab Jan. 8-0 Is Purdah a social necessity? A debate between Begam Mian Mohammed Rafi, Begam Hur Bano. 8-15 Nasir Khan. 8-57 'Kamyab Shadi'. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 A Carnival Programme. 10-0 New Books. A review by J. Hennessy. 10-15 A Carnival Night. 10-55 News.

### Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.3 metres, 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION II
31.3 metres, 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.
P.M.
5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Faqir-ud-din. 6-40 Laxmibai. 7-0 Mohammad Shakoor. 7-10 Barari on Surbahar. By Haider Husain. 7-20 Nawab Jan. 7-30 Cocktail-Time. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Nawab Jan. 10-25 Laxmibai. 10-55 News.

### Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s. and 49.1 m., 6,109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
P.M.
12-36 A Variety Programme. Weather. 1-36 Recorded Programme. 2-6 Lighter World, talk in Bengali by Nanku. 2-21 Bengali Song Concert. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 5-51 Bina Chowdhury: Kavya. 6-6 Rathin Chatterjee. 6-21 K. Mullick. 6-36 Parul Chowdhury. 6-51 Song Hits from 'Rajgi'. 7-6 Apsari. 7-51 In Turkey. A talk in Bengali by B. Mukherjee. 8-6 News. Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Golam Mahammad Khan. 8-41 Shahjehan Bai. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report. 9-6 News. 9-21 Now in News. A talk by Ian Stephens. 9-36 Continental Varieties.

### Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
A.M.
8-0 Naat. 8-10 Lal Mohd. 8-25 Zeenat Begam. 8-40 Khyber Orchestra. 8-45 Baharbai.
P.M.
5-30 Khyber Orchestra. 5-35 Zohra Khatoon. 5-55 Lal Mohd. 6-10 Baharbai. 6-30 Khabare Atare. News (Pashto). 7-30 Zeenat Begam. 7-45 Television, talk in Hindustani by Sheikh Ziaullah. 8-0 Zohra Khatoon. 8-20 Khyber Orchestra: 8-25 Lal Mohd. 8-45 Zeenat Begam. 9-5 Sitar. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Baharbai. 10-5 Indian Music. 10-10 'Mohabbat ki Chingari'

### Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
P.M.
6-0 Classical Music. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Instrumental and Vocal Melodies. 7-30 Umrao Zia Begam. 8-0 M. Singh. 8-15 Rajput Period. Syed Nazir Niazi. 8-30 Umrao Zia Begam. 8-50 M. Singh. 9-5 Airvoice Orchestra. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Collective Security is a Dream Debate. J. F. Bruce: Yes. G. C. Chatterjee: No. 10-5 M. Singh. 10-30 Umrao Zia Begam.

### B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.85 m.) GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.
P.M.
7-25 Opening. 7-30 At Black Dog. 8-0 Waltzes and Polkas. 8-25 Scotland v. Ireland. A commentary by H. B. T. Wakelam. 10-0 News. Saturday Sport.

### FIVE YEARS' R. I. FOR CHEATING

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

Kanwar Sain, a Graduate of the Punjab University, hailing from Kunjab in Gujrat District, was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment by Diwan Hukam Chand, Magistrate, on the charge of cheating.

The accused it is stated, went to the shop of L. Durga Das, cloth merchant, in Anarkali on May 11 last year and was accompanied by a lady. After purchasing clothes worth Rs. 365 Kanwar is alleged to have issued a false cheque.—United Press.


He thought She was a Flower--and Found She was a Flame!

# Kanhopatra

The Woman who suffered for Womankind:
The Woman who lived for all Mankind!

# 'KANHOPATRA'

Immortalised into a living symbol of sublimity at the Holy Temple of Pandharpur.

Directed by: BHAL G. PENDHARKER
Photography by: S. P. SHINDE, K. V. MACHAVE
Audiography: M. G. SHRIKHANDE
Music: BALAJI [illegible] KHULAY
Art Director: BAL GAJBAR

*Starring:*—
LEELA,
Londhe, Kolhatkar,
Dinkar Dhere.

*Produced by* SHALINI CINETONE, Kolhapur.

★ DRAMATIC STORY;
★ MUSICAL PRODUCTION;
★ REALISTIC PERFORMANCE;
★ INSPIRING DIRECTION.

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FROM TO-DAY AT
Majestic CINEMA . . Girgaum.
To-day, To-morrow Monday, 2-30 P.M.
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.

AT MAJESTIC Sunday 10 A.M. Charlie Chaplin in "MODERN TIMES"


*Our Madras Letter*

## OFFICE ACCEPTANCE TO INTENSIFY STRUGGLE

### Gopal Reddi Explains Congress Objective

(From Our Own Correspondent).
MADRAS, (By Mail).

That the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis was an absolute necessity was the view expressed by Mr. K. R. Karant, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Works, speaking at the annual social gathering of the Law College Karnataka Sangha over which he presided last Monday evening. He pointed out that it would soon become a live question but advised the people to be sensible enough not to enter into unnecessary quarrels and forget the larger issues.

SEPARATE KARNATAK PROVINCE.

The Parliamentary Secretary expressed that even some Congressmen were making exorbitant demands regarding this question, which was probably due to a feeling that if they asked for a full loaf they might at least get half.

A separate Karnataka Province excluding Mysore would have an extent of 35,000 square miles with a population of 7 millions and an income of 2½ crores. Such a province would be able to stand on its own legs. The Parliamentary Secretary felt hopeful that when they achieved full freedom, even the States would become part and parcel of linguistic provinces, their rulers being reduced to the position of constitutional monarchs.

OFFICE ACCEPTANCE TO INTENSIFY STRUGGLE.

Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Minister for Local Administration, during his recent tour in Andhra Districts, explained the objects of the Congress accepting office and added that office acceptance by itself would not bring them Swaraj though it was used as a new front to intensify the struggle for freedom. He regretted that it was a pity that the Ministers were not able to satisfy even such elementary demands of the villagers such as drinking water wells, roads and hospitals for want of finance and he did not know whether those demands could be satisfied even in fifty years. Ministers could not but feel distressed at such a situation as they were supposed to wield power and run the administration. It showed how circumscribed their powers were. Continuing he observed that the Premier's appeal to officials to wear Khadi had fallen on deaf ears. They were protected under the Government of India Act and that was why they could afford to neglect and disregard that appeal.

Regarding their request for the construction of a bridge over the Upputeru river the Minister assured them that the Government had before them a seven-year plan for the construction of bridges and he appealed to them to have patience. He was afraid, however, that in the present seven-year plan there might not be any provision for the Kistna bridge.

DIPLOMA IN TUBERCULOSIS.

The tenth annual meeting of the Madura Medical Association passed a resolution criticising the Government's proposed Honorary Medical Service Scheme and condemning the perpetuation of the class system. Major-General N. M. Wilson, Surgeon-General presiding. In the course of his address the Surgeon-General announced that the Government proposed to train a number of Doctors in the treatment of tuberculosis in the Medical College and award them a Diploma (T.D.D.) and to open a number of Clinics in District Headquarters. They also proposed to open a number of sanatoria in the presidency, at least one in every six districts. Clearing misapprehensions regarding the proposed medical honorary service scheme, the Surgeon-General stated that they could rest assured that the Minister and himself were keen on helping the L. M. P's. and that they could expect a satisfactory scheme from them.

FRESH TAXATION FOR COMING YEAR.

As the chief sources of revenue for the Provincial Governments are Excise and Land Revenue and as the first of these will disappear with the Congress Ministry's scheme of Prohibition and the second would have to be considerably reduced in view of the ryot's distress, it seems very certain that in the forthcoming budget to be presented next month, new taxation of various kinds will be proposed.

WORKING OF LOCAL BOARDS.

From the report on the working of the Local Boards in the Presidency for the years 1935-36 forwarded by the Government of Madras to the Government of India, it is learnt that the total length of roads newly opened during the year was 360 miles. 36 per cent. of boys and 82 per cent. of girls of school-age in local board area of the province did not attend any school, compared with 56 and 83 per cent. respectively in 1934-35.

# AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Amarnath Sunder Kapoor was found guilty on three charges of cheating in respect of about Rs. 11,000—and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment on each charge by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

### Engineer Exonerated

A labourer who stood in the middle of Mohammad Ali Rd., to avoid a passing car, was knocked down by motor-cycle No. T 448, owned and driven by Mr. John Basil Taylor, Assistant Engineer, Bombay Telephone Co. The deceased sustained injuries, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died yesterday.

The Bombay Coroner's jury returned the following verdict: "Death was caused by concussion of brain, the man having fallen down accidentally when he found himself between a motor-cycle and a motor-car going in the same direction at Mahomed Ali Road. We are satisfied that the motor cycle did not knock him down."

### Shamdasani Challenges Asst. Taxing Master's Decision

Mr. Justice Somjee at the High Court commenced the hearing of the petition of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani challenging the decision of Mr. Cleur Brown, Assistant Taxing Master, in the matter of taxation of the bills of costs in respect of his suit against the Central Bank.

Messrs. Payne and Co., attorneys for the Central Bank, lodged their bill of costs, and Mr. Brown, the Assisting Taxing Master assessed the petitioner to a certain amount in respect of the costs. Mr. Shamdasani having filed certain objections against it, Mr. Brown reviewed the taxation and confirmed the assessment.

Mr. Shamdasani then approached the High Court with the present petition praying that the assessment be set aside on the ground that Mr. Brown was disqualified from hearing the matter.

Mr. Shamdasani stated that on February 21 last he learnt for the first time that at the time when Mr. Brown heard the matter, he was a debtor to the Central Bank. Under the circumstances, Mr. Brown was interested in the matter and he was disqualified from hearing it.

Arguing his petition, Mr. Shamdasani said that while there were no statutory provisions in support of his point, there was an analogy of a Presidency Magistrate whom the High Court had held to be disqualified from hearing a case, because he held some shares of a company which was a party to the case.

In the course of the hearing, it was suggested by His Lordship that some fresh proceedings, other than the present one, might be more appropriate for the object that the petitioner had in view.

The case was accordingly adjourned to Friday next to enable Mr. Shamdasani to initiate fresh proceedings.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLE

### G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

| Trains | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Madras Mail | 6 00 | 22 00 |
| Peshawar and Lucknow Express | 6 15 | 23 00 |
| Calcutta Mail via Nagpur | 7 40 | 17 50 |
| Calcutta Mail via Chheoki | 8 25 | 20 55 |
| Madras Express | 10 10 | 15 00 |
| Deccan Queen on Mondays only | 10 30 | |
| Deccan Queen on Fridays only | | 17 15 |
| Poona Mail | 10 25 | 17 30 |
| Punjab Mail | 11 15 | 18 55 |
| Nagpur Express | 14 55 | 21 5 |
| Poona Fact Passenger | 17 00 | 11 35 |
| Poona Express | 19 24 | 8 05 |
| Allahabad Express | 20 15 | 7 00 |

### B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

| Trains | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 5 35 | 22 05 |
| Delhi Express | 6 00 | 22 05 |
| Gujarat Mail | 6 45 | 20 25 |
| Kathiawar Mail | 7 25 | 21 50 |
| Frontier Mail | 8 15 | 21 30 |
| Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier | 8 40 | |
| Ahmedabad Passenger | 14 00 | 13 50 |
| Kathiawar Express | 18 45 | 8 45 |
| Baroda Passenger | 26 33 | 9 25 |
| 'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat | 9 48 | |
| 'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays | 10 58 | |
| 'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar | 9 13 | |
| 'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat | | 15 10 |
| 'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar | | 15 50 |
| 'The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat | | 18 05 |

### AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

| | Arrival | Delivery |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 1 p.m | 3-30 p.m. |
| Friday | 1 p.m. | 3-30 p.m |

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

| | Latest hour of posting at G.P.O. | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 8-30 a.m. | 10-15 a.m. |
| Friday | 8-30 a.m. | 10-15 p.m. |

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

| | Arrival | Delivery |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1-55 p.m. | 3-30 p.m. |
| Thursday | 1-55 p.m. | 3-30 p.m. |

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

| | Latest hour of posting at G.P.O. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday | 8-0 p.m. |
| Thursday | 8-0 p.m. |

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

| | Delivery |
|---|---|
| Tuesday | 6-0 p.m. |

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

| | Latest hour of posting at G.P.O. |
|---|---|
| Wednesday | 8-0 p.m. |

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

| | Departure H.M. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday | 7-15 |
| Thursday | 7-15 |
| Saturday | 7-15 |

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

| | Arrival H.M. |
|---|---|
| Monday | 11-35 |
| Wednesday | 12-35 |
| Friday | 11-35 |

### SIND SIKH CONFERENCE

KARACHI, Feb. 24.

The 6th Sind Sikh Conference will be held at Karachi on February 26, 27 and 28. Sardar Sant Singh, a member of the Central Legislative Assembly, will preside.

The President-elect arrives in the city on February 26 by the Quetta Mail, and will be taken in a procession through the main thoroughfares of the city.—United Press.


# EROS

Two shows daily: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Saturdays, Sundays: 3, 6, and 10 p.m.

. . A NEW AND GREATER CAGNEY!
Your favourite dynamic star steps out in a quick-fire musical romance!

James CAGNEY
DOING THINGS HE'S NEVER DONE BEFORE—YOU'LL BE SURPRISED!

"SOMETHING TO SING ABOUT"
with a lovely, entrancing new 20-year-young star

EVELYN DAW
whose golden voice carried her to fame overnight,
singing
5 GAY NEW SONG HITS
ALSO—ON THE STAGE—
The Great Magician and The Handcuff King

"ERLANDO"
in sensational magical illusions and feats of strength, including
"Burrying Himself In Ice"
Popular Prices, including 9 as.
1|2 seats booked everyday.

# ORGANISE NOW FOR A TRADE VICTORY

Take part in the
FOURTH INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR
TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY on the ESPLANADE MAIDAN
From 19th March to 18th April, 1938.
For particulars apply sharp
THE INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR, Ltd.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

PLAZA TALKIES DADAR.
2ND GLORIOUS WEEK
Huns Pictures'
DHARMAVEER
MARATHI
Time as usual.

The Flying Ranee
STILL FLYING!
# REMEMBER
THE RETURN DUPLICATES WILL RUN ON TUESDAY MARCH 1st MONDAY BEING A HOLIDAY.
B. B. & C. I. R.

# World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

## Ranji Trophy Goes To Hyderabad State

(By LOOKER ON)

The Inter-Provincial Cricket Championship Tournament is over at last. It was so mismanaged that several of the competing associations were compelled to scratch from the tournament. The worst of it was that even the two matches in the penultimate round could not be played as both Bengal and Southern Punjab cried off at this stage. The Hyderabad State carried the unique distinction of winning the championship by playing only one match in the whole tournament. It is not my desire to belittle their success. By defeating the holders, the Nawanagar State, they unquestionably proved their claim to the title. Their success was, indeed most creditable and glorious. Few in their difficult position could have risen to the occasion. All the same it has to be admitted that there was every possibility of any of the scratching teams springing the same surprise which Hyderabad had done

A SAVIOUR INDEED!

The ultimate success of the Nawanagar team composed as it was of some of the most prominent cricketers in India like Amarsingh, Banerjee and Vinoo Mankad, was a foregone conclusion. The first innings play more or less confirmed this view. Their second innings' total placed them almost in an invulnerable position as far as the Hyderabadis were concerned. But the unexpected happened. One hero, Aibara by name, rose from the ranks of the Deccan team and converted an ignominious defeat to a resounding victory. To score a faultless 137 and remain unbeaten against bowlers of the stamp of Amarsingh, Banerjee, Mubarak Ali, Wensley and Mankad was a great achievement in itself. But the occasion and the critical situation when he did it, makes it still more meritorious. He deserves the grateful thanks of his team for his magnificent contribution—and more than that, for carrying his side to victory.

SHOCK TO NAWANAGAR

It must be a rude shock to Nawanagar. Though they did not fare well with their bats in the first innings, they had taken a comfortable lead—as far as a low scoring match goes—by dismissing their opponents for a much poorer total. Their batsmen strengthened the position in the second innings by raising the score—seemingly beyond the reach of their adversaries. Did this give them a sense of security or over-confidence which took the sting away from their bowling? For a formidable side as theirs—pitched against a comparatively weak team—this is not an improbable climax. Nevertheless, their defeat clearly demonstrates the fact that grit and determination combined with team-spirit and team-effort can achieve even an apparently impossible task. I heartily congratulate Mahomed Hussain, the Hyderabad skipper, and his mates on their marvellous conquest.

ANOTHER FOREIGN VISIT

It is a great pity that despite the failure of this most important tournament, the Cricket gods of India have little time to spare to consider the ways and find the means for placing this vital competition on a sound footing. At present they are worrying their heads over the critical condition of the Cricket Club of India. They are thinking of importing another foreign team next cold weather. They are said to have invited the Gloucestershire County to send a team here including Hammond and Barnett in the list. It is common knowledge that the M. C. C. is to send a team to South Africa at this time and these two players are sure to be in their team. So, how can they come here also? If the Gloucestershire team comes at all, it will be without them. So it will be an absolutely mediocre team which will create little enthusiasm in this country.

A BAD POLICY

Apart from that, the visit of foreign teams every year causes a tremendous drain to the wealth of a poor country like India and therefore, it should not be encouraged. Besides, it comes in the way of the Ranji Trophy settling down firmly. The M. C. C. is to visit India in 1939-40. India can easily wait till then for the next foreign visit. Meanwhile there are other ways for stabilising the financial position of the C. C. I. It is for the powers that be to take the public into their confidence and seek their wholehearted co-operation and support, instead of acting the grand Panjandrum from the Imperial capital with an empty treasury behind.

"BEST OF LUCK, BROOKE!"

The Indian Davis Cup Team consisting of L. Brooke Edwards (Captain), Ranbir Singh (Vice-Captain), S. L. R. Sawhney, Ghaus Mahomed, Yudhistir Singh and Jimmy Mehta will sail from Bombay to-day. Tennis fans of this City had an opportunity of seeing them in action both in the Western India and Bombay Presidency Championships. Ghaus Mahomed was the only member who could not arrive here in time to participate in these tournaments. There are many critics who are not very much impressed with the performances of these players and some even go to the length of saying that it is not worth our while to send such players to Europe. I do not, however, agree with these views. It must be remembered that these players are not used to hard courts. Consequently they could not produce their best forms. They are sure to do much better after some training on European soil. I wish them all the best of luck.

*Western India Tennis Finals*

# Blake Goes Down Fighting To Sawhney

## Presidency Champions Beaten By Andhra Pair

## MRS. FOOTIT WINS WOMEN'S SINGLES

**Before a distinguished gathering including His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, the Western India Open Lawn Tennis Tournament concluded on Friday evening.**

**The singles title was a gruelling struggle for supremacy and S. L. R. Sawhney, one of India's representatives for the Davis Cup triumphed over B. T. Blake, who lost in the third attempt to win this event in Bombay this season.**

Each man won his service game in turn till the score was 4—4 in the first set. Here Sawhney broke through the Sind Champion's delivery and followed it up by winning his service game and with it the first set by 6—4. Blake excellently kept the rallies alive in the opening set but the way Sawhney followed his hard-hit forehand drives to the net, where he was seldom passed, was a treat to watch.

The second set saw the selected Davis Cup, player showing signs of exhaustion. Blake, whose wonderful stamina always stands him in good stead was not late to take advantage of this and won the set by 6—2.

Sawhney's terrible service kicking high and heavily laden with spin had Blake in difficulties in the final set, in which the Lahore player established a lead of 3—1, which ran to 3—2 and then 4—2 in favour of Sawhney. The Sind Champion won the next two games to draw level at 4—4. Sawhney carried the following two games to win a hard-fought battle by 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Side by side on the adjoining court another fight was in progress. This was the Ladies Singles title between Mrs. Footit and Mrs. Edney. Stroking better than she had ever done before during her present visit to Bombay Mrs. Footit got the better of her opponent by 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

FINE RECOVERY

Best tennis of their match was witnessed when the ladies were one set all and were engaged in the decisive set. Seeing Mrs. Edney leading by 3—0 one felt that the Women's Singles title was hers, but Mrs. Footit made a fine recovery and absolutely overpowering her opponent won four successive games to level the scores at 4—4. Mrs. Footit admirably kept up her march towards her goal and her efforts were crowned with success when she won this set and match by 6—4.

INSPIRED TENNIS

Excellent and inspired tennis was seen in the Men's doubles final where the Andhra pair, Narayen Rao and Rama Rao defeated Bombay Presidency Champions J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton in a three-set affair. As stroke executants and complete players, there could have been no doubt regarding the superiority of the Andhra pair, whose victory to-day was due to merit that is essential in a doubles match. Narayen Rao was easily the best player in this match and his overhead strokes were excellently executed.

The winners got the first set at the cost of only 2 games but the Bombay Gymkhana pair returned the compliment by bagging the second set by the same score.

The Andhra player had determined to win the match and starting confidently in the final set, always kept up their lead to ultimately win by 6—3.

EASY VICTORY

Miss Woodcock and S. L. R. Sawhney had an easy time in winning the Mixed Doubles beating Mrs. Edney and Narayen Rao in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3. A feature of this match was the Lahore player's unplayable service and Miss Woodcock's measured volleys. Miss Woodcock gave all the assistance that her companion from Lahore required of her.

Results:—

MEN'S SINGLES FINAL

S. L. R. Sawhney beat B. T. Blake, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL

Mrs. R. L. C. Footit beat Mrs. E. H. Edney, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

S. Narayen Rao and N. Rama Rao beat J. E. Tew and G. L. Mytton, 6—2, 2—6, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES FINAL

Miss Woodcock and S. L. R. Sawhney beat Mrs. E. H. Edney and S. Narayen Rao, 6—3, 6—3.

# Selections For Today's Races

## Carioca Ought To Win Byculla Club Cup

(BY "SENEX")

**The useful staying CARIOCA looks a good thing in the race for the Byculla Club Cup. He has only to be well ridden to the fighting it out at the judge's end.**

**2-0 p.m. The Town Plate (Div. III)—Distance 7 Furlongs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| WINNER | 1 |
| SADRAN MANFI | 2 |
| THARWATH | 3 |

**2-30 p.m. The Town Plate (Div. II)—Distance 7 Furlongs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| SILVER STAR | 1 |
| TIMIAT | 2 |
| ZOOLUM | 3 |

**3-0 p.m. The Town Plate (Div. I)—Distance 7 Furlongs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| FADHILAT AL HAWA | 1 |
| MUJBIL HATIM | 2 |
| IRAQ BAHADUR | 3 |

**3-30 p.m. The Morland Plate—Distance 1-1|4 Miles.**

| | |
|---|---|
| SHERWOOD | 1 |
| MISS POTIPHAR | 2 |
| TRESSEX | 3 |

**4-0 p.m. The Turf Club Cup—Distance 1-3|4 Miles.**

| | |
|---|---|
| NASSIRWAN | 1 |
| JAHAN ARA | 2 |
| FATA KASHAF | 3 |

**4-30 p.m. The Mansfield Plate—Distance 6 Furlongs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| GLANELY | 1 |
| TETRAZONE | 2 |
| MULTISSIMO | 3 |

**5-0 p.m. The Byculla Club Cup—Distance 1-3|4 Miles**

| | |
|---|---|
| CARIOCA | 1 |
| MAS D'ANTIBES | 2 |
| KAHAPA | 3 |

**5-30 p.m. The Lloyd Plate—Distance 1 Mile.**

| | |
|---|---|
| ONE I LOVE | 1 |
| FLYING GLANCE | 2 |
| PLAY ON | 3 |

**6-0 p.m. The Manton Plate—Distance 6 Furlongs.**

| | |
|---|---|
| REACTION | 1 |
| BACHELOR'S BARD | 2 |
| GAY POP | 3 |

**Double:—FADHILAT AL HAWA and GLANELY.**

**Treble: NASSIRWAN, CARIOCA and One I LOVE.**


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# TENNYSON'S TOUR OF INDIA

## Hardstaff Tops Batting Averages: Pope Heads Bowling

The following are the averages of the players' batting, bowling and catches of Lord Tennyson's tour of India:

| Matches Played | Won | Lost | Drawn |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 8 | 5 | 11 |

| Runs For | Runs Against |
|---|---|
| 8993 | 7232 |

BATTING AVERAGES

| Name | Innings | Not out | Runs | Highest | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Hardstaff | 29 | 4 | 1,070 | 213 | 42.8 |
| W. J. Edrich | 36 | 7 | 1,230 | 140n | 42.4 |
| J. Langridge | 27 | 2 | 893 | 144 | 35.7 |
| T. S. Worthington | 28 | 5 | 746 | 82 | 32.4 |
| P. A. Gibb | 33 | 6 | 791 | 136 | 31.6 |
| N. W. D. Yardley | 30 | 1 | 798 | 96 | 27.4 |
| Capt. Jameson | 14 | 5 | 233 | 57n | 25.88 |
| J. H. Parks | 27 | 1 | 672 | 89 | 25.8 |
| A. W. Wellard | 25 | 2 | 565 | 90 | 24.5 |
| I. A. R. Peebles | 13 | 6 | 168 | 38 | 24.0 |
| G. H. Pope | 28 | 2 | 574 | 89 | 22.0 |
| N. McCorkell | 23 | 4 | 372 | 75 | 19.5 |
| Lord Tennyson | 24 | 3 | 358 | 113 | 17.0 |
| A. R. Gover | 16 | 3 | 93 | 18n | 7.1 |
| T. P. B. Smith | 21 | 6 | 100 | 25n | 6.6 |
| A. L. Hosie | 1 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11.0 |

BOWLING AVERAGES

| Name | Over | Maidens | Runs | Wickets | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. H. Pope | 433.1 | 99 | 1,161 | 81 | 14.3 |
| A. R. Gover | 301.1 | 45 | 996 | 61 | 16.3 |
| J. Langridge | 181.1 | 25 | 526 | 29 | 18.1 |
| Capt. Jameson | 55.5 | 6 | 174 | 9 | 19.2 |
| T. P. B. Smith | 305.5 | 44 | 960 | 49 | 19.5 |
| T. S. Worthington | 192.1 | 32 | 562 | 28 | 20.0 |
| W. J. Edrich | 145.3 | 16 | 434 | 20 | 21.7 |
| A. W. Wellard | 291.5 | 60 | 1,190 | 52 | 22.8 |
| J. H. Parks | 113.4 | 33 | 266 | 9 | 29.5 |
| I. A. R. Peebles | 171 | 15 | 629 | 19 | 33.1 |
| J. Hardstaff | 9 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 36.0 |
| N. W. D. Yardley | 13 | 1 | 48 | 1 | 48.0 |
| Lord Tennyson | 2 | 1 | 4 | 0 | — |

CATCHES

P. A. Gibb 26; G. H. Pope; N. McCorkell 24; A. W. Wellard 20; W. J. Edrich 15; T. S. Worthington 13; J. Langridge 13; J. H. Parks 11; Lord Tennyson 7; T. P. B. Smith 7; I. A. R. Peebles 7; Capt. Jameson 2; A. R. Gover 2.

STUMPING

N. McCorkell 5; P. A. Gibb 2.—A.P.


STOP PRESS

Good Morning, Everybody!

HERE'S SOME SWEET "STOP PRESS" NEWS FOR YOU

THE MINERVA THEATRE RESOUNDED WITH APPLAUSE,

When the Hon'ble Ministers of the Bombay Congress Cabinet graced the opening ceremony of "Meetha Zahar" last night with their august presence, and launched the first Prohibition picture of the Indian Screen! The show was as great a success as could be wished.

ANOTHER SWEET FUNCTION

There was also another sweet function just before the commencement of the show. Western India Theatres Ltd., and Minerva Movietone, presented Devika Rani with a souvenir at the hands of the Hon'ble Sir Pheroze Sethna, for her exquisite role of Uma in "Jeevan Prabhat."

Devika Rani wished "Meetha Zahar" all success. And truly was the show a grand success!

*Produced and Directed by* SOHRAB MODI

*Starring:* SOHRAB MODI and NASEEM

'Meetha Zahar'

Sat., Sun., Mon., 2-30 P. M.

MINERVA TALKIES LAMINGTON Rd.

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Maha Vad 12, 1994
Muslim: Zilhaj 24, 1356
Parsi: Sherever 24, 1307
Hightide: 9-08; 22-32
Lowtide: 3-52; 15-22
Sunrise: 7h. 1m.
Sunset: 6h. 43m.

BLAVATSKY LODGE

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Prof. B. P. Hivale will conduct Psychology Class in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

MATUNGA GUJARATI SEVA MANDAL

The second social gathering of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Saturday) in Nappoo Hall at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Hon. Sjt. Morarji Desai will preside. Prizes will be distributed to the winners.

GIRANARA JOLLY CLUB

The first social gathering of the Giranara Jolly Club will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. at Ganesh Baug, Dady Seth Agiary Lane, when Sjt. Vithalji Govindji will preside.

### Minister Nurie For Ahmednagar

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, will leave for Ahmednagar and Belha on February 27 and return to Bombay on March 1.

BOMBAY MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM

Prof. Bhate will deliver a lecture on "The Designing of Radio Receiving Sets" at 4-30 p.m. at the Fazalbhoy Institute, St. Xavier's College, to-day (Saturday).

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS

The Band of St. Mary's High School will play a programme of Music at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla-Bombay to-day (Saturday commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY

Sanyasis and Pandits will speak on Sheth Binodiram Balchand's grounds on the Sandhurst Bridge near Mhatre's Studio, to-day (Saturday), and 1st March between 5 and 8 p.m. on political and religious subjects.

THE BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association Mr Padam S. M. Godrej will give a lecture with lantern slides on 'Our Planet Neighbours' in the Demonstration Hall of the Training College, Bombay to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. Mr. V. R. Nerurkar, M.A., T.D (Lond.), M.R.S.T., Vice-President of the Association will preside.

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## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"Something to Sing About" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Saturday and Sunday at 3, 6 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Night Club Scandal" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Heidi" Daly at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Fight for Your Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"West of Shanghai" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Navy Blue and Gold" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dharmaveer" Time as usual.
CROWN—"Gentleman Daku" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Stowaway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dick Tracy" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

DAS NAWAMI UTSAV

The anniversary of the famous Saint Ramdas Swami of Maharashtra will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. under the auspices of the Pioneer Public School and the Samarth Seva Mandal Nasik, at the Kitte Bhandari Aikya Mandali's Hall, Gokhale Road, Dadar. Dr. M. C. Jawale will preside and Set Mavji Govindji and Prof. N. R. Phatak will speak.

PLEA FOR ENACTMENT OF DENTAL ACT

The following resolution was passed by the meeting of women held under the auspices of the women's Indian Association and the National League of women voters, on Thursday at the Theosophical Hall.

"This meeting of women is of opinion that a Dental Act should be enacted for India, on the lines of the Dental Act in England and Ireland, and the names of the persons practising Dentistry in India should be registered."

KERALITES' PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting of the Bombay Keralites' will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Arya Samaj Hall, Matunga, at 5-30 p.m., (S. T.), to receive the returning Kerala Congress Delegates from Haripura. Among them Messrs. E. M. Sankaran Nambudiripad (Secretary, K. P. C. C.), P. Krishna Pillai (Secretary, K. P. C. S. P.), K. Damoderan, A. K. Gopalan, K. A. Keralian will address the meeting.

POSTAL NOTICES

Monday the 28th February 1938, being a Post Office holiday, the delivery of the Air Mail Correspondence which will be received under the Empire Air Mail Scheme on that day, will be issued out at the Bombay G.P.O. on the following day i.e. at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 1st March 1938 in the ordinary course.

The Air Mail Correspondence (ordinary) will however be delivered at the window of the respective delivery offices to those who call for the same in the afternoon on Monday the 28th February 1938.

Parcels for Germany direct per M. S. "Reichenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 11 a.m. to-day (Saturday).

SPLENDOURS OF THE HEAVENS

Saturday 26th February 4-0 p.m. (S.T.)

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Geographical Association, Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez will deliver, a Lecture of the series of "The Wonders of Astronomy," Subject:—"Our Neighbour Planets" with Projector and Film-Slides Demonstration, to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College, (in the rear Compound of the Elphinstone High School), Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

V. R. Nerurkar Esq., M.A., T. D. (London) will preside on the occasion.

### Inauguration Of The Empire Air Mail Scheme

The Empire Air Mail Scheme will be inaugurated with the Imperial Airways Eastbound services leaving Southampton on Wednesday the 23rd inst. and arriving at Karachi on Sunday the 27th inst., and in the Westbound direction with their service leaving Calcutta on Tuesday the 1st March and Karachi on Wednesday the 2nd March.

The first "all-up" service from India to Malaya will leave Karachi on Tuesday the 1st March 1938, and Calcutta on Wednesday the 2nd March. In the reverse direction, the first "all-up" service will leave Singapore on Wednesday the 2nd March and arrive at Calcutta on Thursday the 3rd March and at Karachi on Friday the 4th March.

The first northbound and southbound Karachi-Colombo services will leave Colombo and Karachi on the 28th February 1938 and will arrive at Karachi and Colombo on the 1st March 1938.

The revised rates of postage which were notified in the Postal Notice of the 1st February 1938 and also in the Press Communique issued in this connection will have effect from the 27th inst.

## JOURNALIST ASSN. OF INDIA

### Party To Subhas Bose

Under the auspices of the Journalists Association of India there will be a Tea Party to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose on Monday, the 28th instant at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the terrace of the Tambe's new premises, Rajabahadur Gardens, Hamam Street, Fort. Members of the Association and other journalists who desire to participate in the function should communicate with the Hon. Secretaries, C/o "The Bombay Chronicle" before Saturday 5 p.m.

### Sjt. Subhas Bose's Public Lecture

Under the auspices of the Bombay Jain Yuvak Sangh and the Bombay Jain Swayamsevak Mandal Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose will deliver a public lecture at Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall on Gowalia Tank Road on the 26th inst., (Monday), at 3-30 p.m.

Admission is by tickets of 8 annas each and the proceeds will go to the late Vithalbhai Patel Memorial Fund. The tickets will be available at the Hall and also at the following places:—(1) Bombay Jain Yuvak Sangh Office, Dhanji Street, (2) R. M. Shah and Co., 81, Nagdevi Cross Lane, (3) Ramniklal Ghia, Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, (4) Jamnadas Amarchand Gandhi, opp: Kalbadevi Post Office, (5) Manilal Jemal Seth, Mahajan Association, 1st floor, Mumbadevi and (6) Parmanand Kuverji Zaveri, Zaveri Bazar, Mumbadevi.

### Special Show Of "Jeevan Prabhat"

IN AID OF KAMALA NEHRU MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

A special show of Bombay Talkies' film "Jeevan Prabhat" will be held on Sunday, February 27, at 10 a.m. at the Roxy Talkies. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress will preside at the occasion. The entire proceeds of the show will go towards the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital. It is expected that Bombay public will flock in their thousands to greet the Nation's chosen leader and contribute their mite to such a noble cause. Tickets at Rs. 3-6-0, 2-4-0, 1-2-0 and annas nine can be had from (1) Roxy Talkies, (2) Bombay Talkies, Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, (3) Gandhi Seva Sena, Nair Bdgs., Sandhurst Road and (4) Durlabhji Umedchand, 63, Marwari Bazaar. No reservation of seats is possible but accommodation to ticket holder is guaranteed.

### 2 Deputations To Wait On Subhas

**BOMBAY, Friday.**

The secretaries of the Adult Franchise League saw Mr. Subhas Bose this morning and informed him that the League wishes to send a deputation to him in connection with adult franchise in local bodies. The Congress President agreed to meet the deputation on Monday. The exact time is yet to be fixed.

Mr. A. H. Gadre, secretary to the Bombay Citizens' Committee also met Mr. Subhas Bose for deputation in connection with the Nariman controversy. This deputation will also wait on the Congres President on Monday.

**Under the joint auspices of the Khar and Dhanda Village Congress Committees, Rashtrapati Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will be garlanded at 7-30 a.m., to-day (Saturday), at the junction of the First Road and Ghodbunder Road, Khar.**

**STUDENTS TO HONOUR SUBHAS BOSE.**

**Rashtrapati Subhas Chandra Bose will be garlanded on behalf of the Suburban Students' Union, at Khar, to-day (Saturday), at 7-15 a.m. All students should be present at the junction of the 1st Road and Ghodbunder Rd., Khar, at 7 a.m.**

**BOSE TO VISIT KHADI BHANDAR.**

**Sjt. Babu Subhas Chandra Bose the Congress President, will visit the A.-I.S.A. Khadi Bhandar, 396 Kalbadevi Road, at 10 a.m. to-day (Saturday).**

**SUBHAS BOSE TO VISIT KHALSA COLLEGE.**

**Srijut Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress, will visit Khalsa College, Matunga (near King's Circle), at 1-45 p.m. to-day (Saturday) and address the students.**

SUBASH BABU IN VILE PARLE

Babu Subash Chandra Bose will address a public meeting at Sheth Ramji Keshavjee's Bungalow (Morwala Bunglow) opposite V. P. Station (East), to-day 8-15 a.m. (S.T.), Hon. Sjt. B. G. Kher the Bombay Premier will attend.

**KARAIKUDI.—The Government of Madras, in reply to the resolution of the South Ramnad District Board requesting them to introduce Prohibition in the district have replied that a decision will in due course be made as to the areas whereto the Madras Prohibition Act should be extended.**

## RATES OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANIES

### Bombay Govt. Appoints Committee To Investigate

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint a Committee consising of the following members to investigate into the rates of all the Electric Supply Companies in the Province of Bombay which are of more than seven years' standing and to recommend the maxima rates which they can be allowed to change:—

CHAIRMAN:—Dewan Bahadur Krishanlal M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J. P.

MEMBERS:—Mr. P. B. Advani, M.Sc., Tech, M.I.E., J.P., Director of Industries, Bombay. Mr. P. C. Das Gupta, M.A., A.C.A., Special Auditor. Mr. R. G. Higham, M.I. E.E., J.P., Electrical Engineer to Government.

Mr. R. G. Higham, Electrical Engineer to Government, will also act as Secretary to the Committee in addition to his duties as a member.

## "FLYING RANEE"

The "Flying Ranee", which is one of the most popular of B. B. and C. I. Railway trains, will continue to run as usual.

## FLAG SALUTATION

AT 'C' WARD

Under the auspices of Bhuleshvar Congress Committee a monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. at Gaiwadi, behind Firangi Church, Sjt. Manibhai Desai will hoist the flag.

AT 'G' WARD

The monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be performed at Worli Kamgar Nagar at Jambori Maidan at exactly 8 a.m. on Sunday the 27th inst. The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder will unfurl the National Flag.

VILE PARLE

Flag Salutation ceremony will be held at 8 a.m. at the Vile Parle Chhavni, Ghod Bunder Road, Vile Parle on 27th February 1938.

The adjourned meeting of the Vile Parle Congress Committee will be held there after the flag salutation.

AT KHAR

Under the auspices of the Khar Village Congress Committee, the monthly Flag Salutation Ceremony will be held on Sunday the 27th instant at Laxmi Pavilion at 8 a.m. There will also be Khadi Hawking on Sunday and Monday from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee a programme of monthly National Flag Salutation will be held at Ghatkopar Satyagraha Chhavni on Sunday the 27th inst. at 8 a.m. The public is requested to attend the function sharply.

BOMBAY ARYA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The 63rd Anniversary Celebrations of the Bombay Arya Samaj commenced on Friday at the Pandal erected on the grounds of Seth Binodiram Balchand, Near Mhatre's Studio, Chowpatty. It will continue up to 2nd March.

Morning discourses—From 8-30 a.m. to 11 a.m. in Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi.

Evening sessions—From 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. in the Pendal, near Chowpatty.

Learned Sanyasis and Pandits coming from different parts of India will deliver lectures on religious, social and political subjects. Bhajniks will sing religious songs.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA

Annual Athletic Sports of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana will be held on the grounds of N. J. Wadia Grant Medical College Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Dr. E. Moses, will preside.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

The Khar Branch of the above Association has arranged a trip to Pali Hills near Bandra, on Sunday, 27th inst. for all the children of Khar, free of charge. All the children and their sympathisers are requested to meet at 8 a.m. in the Municipal School Building, Corner of 7th and 12th Roads, Khar, The party leaves at 8-15 a.m.

ST. ANDREW'S HIGH SCHOOL

St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, annual sports will be held to-day (Saturday) on the School Grounds at 2-30 p.m. when the Mayor of Bandra will preside.

Over the Suburban Athletics tomorrow (Sunday), Commander R. C. McClement will preside.

THE HINDUSTANI SANGEET PRACHARAK MANDAL

The Hindustani Sangeet Pracharak Mandal will hold the 4th Musical Concert in the Laxmi Baug Hall, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss Shevanti Bhosale and Miss Shivrani Ghose of the Cinema and Radio Fame will entertain the Members and Guests to Dance and Vocal Music.

YOUTH LODGE HINDI CLASSES

Hindi Examinations being over now, the fresh Hindi Classes will be conducted under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society in the Youth Lodge premises, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay 7, will commence from Sunday the 27th inst. Classes are conducted every Sunday morning and there are no fees. Those desirous of joining the class should enrol their names on above mentioned day between 7-30 and 8-30 in the morning. In order to complete the course in time it is desirable to join the classes immediately and attend them regularly.

## BANK OF BARODA'S PROGRESS

### Profit Of Over Six Lakhs In 1937

The 29th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., was held at the registered office of the company, near Mandvi, Baroda on the 15th February 1938.

There were in all 28 shareholders present. Mr. Tulsidas Kilochand presided owing to the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Directors due to illness. In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman made a speech in which he referred to the investment of Bank Funds, profits for the year 1937, Branch opened at Calcutta and the Branch which would be opened at Billimora.

The profits of the Bank for the year 1937 is stated to be Rs. 6,53,505-9-2 which is appreciably higer than the profit of the preceding year. The meeting terminated after the adoption of the report and the balance sheet and doing some other functions.

## TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF FILM INDUSTRY

The Motion Picture Society of India has arranged for a series of lectures on the Technical aspects of the Film Industry and the first of its kind was inaugurated on Thursday at the premises of the Society, when Dr. H. Daehr, Technical Manager of Agfa Photo Company, Bombay, delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Recent Developments in Colour Photography—New Agfa Process", before a distinguished gathering. The lecture was accompanied by demonstrations.

In his introductory speech on behalf of the Society, Mr. Manohar said, "The motion picture industry is making tremendous progress in the Western countries particularly in America. The silent picture was followed by sound, and colour films are now in vogue. Such great progress is being made possible not only because of the amount of original research that is being carried out there, but also because the workers engaged in the industry collaborate with each other and pool their knowledge in the common interest. The Society of Motion Picture Engineers and the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences provide the necessary meeting ground for all interested in the progress of the Industry. The Motion Picture Society of India very much desire to provide a similar platform, so that the Motion Picture industry in India may make a more rapid progress. This has become very necessary particularly as we are very much behind the west in this field."

Dr. Daehr explained the new Agfa colour films which are of multilayer type. Though the negative-positive process film, according to him, is in the laboratory stage, he could show two small frames in this material, with pictures in natural colour, which seemed to be very promising. A few Kodachrome and Dufay-colour films were also shown.

## MOBILISING TENANTS

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Friday.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants Union, a well attended meeting of the Development Department was held yesterday at Worli, with Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas in the chair. Present at the meeting were Messrs. Varaskar, T. R. Bolan and Ashok Mehta of the Tenants Union.

At the conclusion of nearly half an hour's deliberations, the meeting decided to form a propaganda committee, with a view to form a Tenants conference of all tenants of the D. D. Chawls and decided to carry on propaganda therefor and also for the Rent Bill introduced by Mr. S. C. Joshi in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

It was also decided to convene a conference of all tenants of the Development Department at a convenient date in the future to mobilise tenants' opinion, on many of the grievances of the tenants.

### Mr. Khandalawala's Significant Statement

A significant hint that he would soon relinquish his present post was given yesterday by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, in replying to a police officer's request to take up case before the Court.

"I don't want to leave unfinished cases to my successor", observed the Magistrate.

Those present in the Court room understood the significance of these observations, coming as it did on the eve of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's retirement.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

The Committee of the Association of Indian Industries have sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department, New Delhi:

"Association of Indian Industries view with alarm Government proposal to impose stamp duty on cheques. It is considered reactionary measure likely to interfere with the development of banking habits. Earnestly request Government to drop proposal."

After its RECORD-MAKING & SENSATIONAL run for 2 weeks at PATHE, the UNIQUE Indian Picture "GENTLEMAN DAKU" is now withdrawn from Pathe, OWING to PREVIOUS and UNCHANGEABLE bookings of English Pictures there—NOW SEE IT AT POPULAR PRICES

THE CROWN
CINEMA, SANDHURST ROAD.

Daily 3 Shows at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

Extra Matinees at 2-30 p.m.

On Sat., Sun., Monday & Wednesday.

"GENTLEMAN DAKU"

'ROYAL' Release

The Unique 'KRISHIN' Picture that almost broke the collection-Record of all Indian Talking Pictures.
SEE the Superb Performance of AZURIE'S

SPLENDID DANCES

LEELA CHITNIS

With a STAR Cast! B. A.
The Press and the People have alike acclaimed this picture as "SPLENDID".

Also running at POONA-'ARYAN' in the 4th Week.

REGAL
Daily At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

THE PICTURE YOU WANTED HER TO MAKE!
One of the world's most beloved stories springs to laughing, loving life! Ideally cast... gloriously played... entertainment so heart-warming we know you will remember it always.
Shirley
TEMPLE
"HEIDI"
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
with
JEAN HERSHOLT
ARTHUR TREACHER
HELEN WESTLEY
PAULINE MOORE • THOMAS BECK
MARY NASH • SIDNEY BLACKMER
MADY CHRISTIANS • SIG RUMANN
Directed by Allan Dwan
Screen Play by Walter Ferris and Julien Josephson
From the famous story by Johanna Spyri
DARRYL F. ZANUCK
in charge of production

The Capitol
Daily At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

With the deft touch of an elephant . . .
Oakie the fixer steps into their troubled love affair, and sets everything riot!
JOHN BOLES
JACK OAKIE
in
Fight FOR YOUR LADY
Hear him sing . . . in this laugh-riddled romance of an opera star who fell for an enchantress.
Directed by Ben Stoloff • Produced by Albert Lewis • Screen play by Ernest Pagano, Harry Segall and Harold Kusell
RKO-RADIO PICTURE
IDA LUPINO
Margot GRAHAME
Gordon Jones Erik Rhodes
Billy Gilbert Paul Guilfoyle

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1938

# THE BOMBAY BUDGET

The Budget estimates of the Bombay Government, submitted to the Assembly on Friday, give one the impression that the Finance Minister is making a desperate attempt to make the best of a bad job, to make the shrinking revenues of the Presidency meet its growing needs. He has so far succeeded this year as to prevent a bigger deficit than of Rs. 40 lakhs, which can be easily met from the opening balance for the next year, and also to prevent further taxation beyond continuing the taxes on electricity, stamps and court fees, and tobacco, which expire next month. The estimated income for the year 1938-39 is Rs. 12.09 crores, as against Rs. 12.30 crores of the revised estimates for 1937-38 and Rs. 12.41 crores for 1936-37. On the other hand the expenditure charged to revenue for the year 1938-39 is estimated at Rs. 12.50 crores, as against Rs. 12.20 crores of the revised estimates for 1937-38 and Rs. 12.01 crores for 1936-37. These figures clearly show that the revenue has been shrinking and the expenditure has been growing. The revenue will continue to shrink with the progress of prohibition, to which every Congress Ministry is pledged. On the other hand expenditure on nation-building activities like education must increase considerably to serve the needs of people, 90 per cent. of whom are still illiterate and otherwise backward. It must be a hard task for any Congress Minister to make both ends meet in these circumstances and Mr. Latthe is hardly the man to be complacent about his present effort or to expect of the Congressmen to be wholly satisfied with it. Indeed, a healthy discontent is necessary to urge every Congress Ministry to go on striving to implement all its election pledges and find somehow the necessary revenue.

## Relief To Agriculturists

Let us now consider the most important sources of revenue and the proceeds therefrom. The biggest two sources are Land Revenue and Excise, which together yield a little over half the total revenue. Of these the former cannot be an expanding source. On the contrary, the burden of the Land Tax on the poorer peasants must be reduced. The Bombay Government have accepted this policy. In the last Budget they proposed to begin with a permanent reduction in land revenue in excessively assessed areas by a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs. But it is a pity that, according to the Finance Member's own admission, "all attempts to allocate this sum for the intended purpose failed in the absence of definite principles on which this permanent reduction could be made." It is satisfactory to note, however, that a fair measure of relief is being given to needy peasants in various other ways. We hope it will not be long before Government decide upon "definite principles" in reducing the heavy burden of the Land Tax. Relief in other ways may not necessarily reach those who groan most under the burden. When the necessary relief is given to these, Land Revenue must necessarily shrink considerably and the loss can be only partially made up by the new tax on agricultural incomes that is being considered by the Government. The next big source of revenue is the Excise which now yields Rs. 324 lakhs. But prohibition means its complete extinction. And the sooner it becomes extinct, the better for the health and morals of the people and the reputation of the Congress. Gandhiji wants to wipe out this tainted revenue in three years. If that is impracticable, the period may be extended by two or three years but not more. If six years are a limit, an attempt must be made to reduce the Excise revenue annually by at least one-sixth of its present yield. As its present yield is Rs. 324 lakhs, the annual reduction should be at least Rs. 54 lakhs. The Budget, however, provides for a reduction of only Rs. 27 lakhs. As a more accurate measure of the progress of prohibition is reduced consumption of liquor, we trust that Government will take steps to reduce the consumption annually by about 1/6 of the quantity now consumed.

## Implementing Election Pledges

As Land Revenue and Excise have not been substantially reduced, Government have been able to make fairly increased provision for various public utilities, notable among the increased allotments being Rs. 24 lakhs for educational expansion and improvement, 10 lakhs for village water supply, 12.50 lakhs for new minor irrigation works, and 4 lakhs for the Village Panchayats. We can readily concede the Finance Minister's claim that with the limited resources available he has striven hard "to bring some relief to our impoverished masses, to give them opportunities to grow in their own strength, to educate the ignorant and the backward, to relieve them from the causes of distress which are beyond their control and to enable them to acquire confidence in themselves." But he himself adds with unconcealed anxiety: "Our proposals, I fully realise, strain our financial resources to the farthest limits possible. Their natural and anticipated results in the next few years will be a still greater strain on our crippled financial capacities." The strain must be severe, indeed, with the disappearance of the Excise revenue. Yet that revenue must disappear. We are confident that with further efforts to effect retrenchment in staff expenditure, with the development of our economic resources, to consider which subject a Special Committee is about to be appointed, and with equitable additional taxation as and when necessary, Government will be able not only to make up the loss of Excise revenue but also to find the necessary funds for fulfilling all their election pledges.

# Italian Demands

Madame Tabonis, a special correspondent of the Paris Radical paper "L'Oeuvre" is considered to possess special sources of authoritative information on international questions. What she writes on such questions usually turns out to be true and therefore her forecasts and reports invariably command both respect and interest. According to her Italy, in the forthcoming negotiations with Britain, "is demanding naval parity with Britain in the Mediterranean, a right of control over the Suez Canal, and a foothold in the Balearic Islands for many years to come, though offering, perhaps, not to instal herself alone. Finally she wants a loan of thirty million pounds.'" If Madame Tabonis is to be relied upon, then what Italy demands is, on the one hand, a free route between herself and the Empire, and, on the other, a complete surrender on the part of Britain of her imperial trade route, her present status—with Britain's hegemony in the Mediterranean gone through naval parity and the Balearic and her control over the Suez Canal seriously crippled her position will become impossible—in the Mediterranean along with her domination over Egypt. That surrender will affect the Near East and through the Near East the whole strategy and status of Imperial Britain. And, as if in return for all this, Italy wants Britain to pay 30 million pounds too! If Madame Tabonis' information is correct Mr. Chamberlain's "realism" and keen desire for "appeasement" are going to produce interesting developments.

# Happy News

We are very glad indeed to learn that the eleven political prisoners who were on hunger-strike in the Lahore Central Jail for about six weeks have now abandoned it. This happy result has been brought about by Mahatma Gandhi's message appealing to them to give up the strike. And we have no doubt that the Congress leaders who are proceeding on a similar mission to Montgomery and Multan will meet with success there also. It is significant that the Lahore prisoners, as reported by Lala Sham Lal, were more anxious about the health of Gandhiji than about their own release. This fact, along with their response to Gandhiji's appeal, not only shows their respect and regard for the apostle of non-violence but also proves their "bona-fides" as regards their declaration about abjuring the path of violence. Gandhiji, proposes, as soon as his health permits, to visit the Punjab. We earnestly hope that, unless they are all released in the meantime, his pleadings on human grounds will evoke the required response from Sir Sikandar Hayat, although there will be temptations to resist his appeals—if only as a gesture of loyal sympathy with the Governor-General.

## THE MEDICAL SITUATION

### Maldistribution Of Service & Other Problems

(BY "MEDICUS")

A couple of L. C. P. S. doctors have been carrying on Press propaganda in favour of raising the standard of medical studies accepted by the Bombay College of Physicians and Surgeons and one of them goes so far as to demand that the holders of the L.C.P.S. degree shall be refused registration by the Bombay Medical Council, a suggestion that is not without a certain amount of humour as well as unique absurdity.

**Maldistribution.**

The absurdity, not to say audacity, of such a proposal is only too obvious. To begin with, its author displays quite an amazing ignorance of actual conditions of the medical situation which demands that the facilities of study should be extended, not restricted, exactly in proportion to the needs of the population. In a sense of public spirit and truth, Dr. S. K. Vaidya has analysed this situation in a series of articles published in these columns recently. The doctor calls attention particularly to the maldistribution of medical services in the rural and other neglected areas in juxtaposition to the tendency towards congestion of the profession in industrial cities and towns. This feature of the situation deserves to be corrected in the interests both of the profession and the public and it can only be done when favourable conditions are created for wider distribution of medical services over the 'depressed' areas. The present writer believes that the schemes of medical relief in rural areas that the Government has been considering would furnish a partial remedial measure in the direction of this objective. State subsidy in some form could relieve the congestion on the one hand and correct the maldistribution on the other. But its successful working makes it necessary that an adequate number of well-trained medical men and women should be available for extensive distribution and that the replacement should also be adequate.

**Tyranny of Degrees.**

As regards the plea for raising the present standard of teaching, it is necessary to inquire whether these L.C.P.S. critics are quite so sure about the motivation of that plea. The highest standard of teaching would be ineffectual in actual results if it were not supplemented by practical work. Several British authorities stress the importance of this essential equipment in the form of post-graduate studies for panel doctors. Given average intelligence and interest in his work, a medical graduate can easily make up the deficiency in theoretical training for the practice of medicine offers opportunities that can be grasped by those who possess the necessary initiative to put them to the best use. One deplores the inferiority complex of those L.C.P.S. who believe in the superstition of degrees adjusted into a professional snobism when actually it is always the individual that makes a mark in his profession through his (or her) special personality.

**Medical Ethics.**

Curiously enough only the teaching that is more expensive is credited with the magic quality of superiority and the plea for higher standard of teaching is put in to restrict the percentage of persons who can economically afford the higher cost of education. There seems to be some kind of conflict existing between public interest and the interest of the well-established practitioners: and the spurious agitation launched by the latter is camouflaged as an issue not of personal but public interest. It would, however, be unfair to say that it represented the better elements of the profession whose ordinary code of ethics (mostly unwritten like the gentleman's) forbids this kind of behaviour in discrimination.

# TROUBLE BREWING ON THE AFRICAN FRONT

## Highlands Controversy—Clove Problem—Cotton Dispute

By U. K. OZA

The Highlands controversy is raging in Kenya. Lord Francis Scott, a courteous and genial man on whose shoulders the mantle of Lord Delamere has unhappily fallen, has made an announcement as the leader of the Europeans. Lord Francis, who was at Harrow when Pandit Jawaharlal was also there, addressing his constituents at Nakuru on the eve of the coming elections said: "The Morris Carter Commission Report had been put into practical effect and the last stage was now being reached because there were two Orders-in-Council which would be published in due course: one securing the Native Lands and the other dealing with the Highlands. Hand in hand would be two Ordinances, one to amend the Native Lands Trust Ordinance and another to amend the Land Ordinance. These were now in the hands of the Government." The speaker then proceeded to say: "We have had the assurance of successive Governments in London that we shall enjoy our privileges in the Highlands and we mean to retain them. We want to make it perfectly clear to every one that we are not going to tolerate any interference with that principle. I have heard lately that the Indians are trying to work an agitation against the order. We will not tolerate interference from local Indians, the Government of India or any one else on that particular question."

### Plea For Fascism

Another gentleman, Mr. Tom O'Shea, an Irishman and a Home Ruler when Home Rule was a burning issue, pointed out a few days ago that the question of the Highlands was an economic issue and that the Kenya Indian were economically stronger than the Kenya European. Though in 1923 Mr. O'Shea was one of the bitterest of anti-Indian politicians, he now suggests only an economic war against Asians. More irresponsible persons talk Fascism and other things. Amongst these are the writer of the Column "Conversation Piece" in the "East African Standard" who mentioned Fascist methods when Mr. Sastri talked of freedom and democracy before the alumni of the Bangalore University. Now it has been the turn of Mr. Hilton from Kahawa, about twelve miles from Nairobi. He says: "Trying to solve our local colonial problem, I have come to the conclusion that the only safe and sensible object for which the white race and Western civilisation should work and aim is some form of Fascism, where the white race would be the citizens who would elect the ruling power who would then benevolently govern for the benefit of all the various races comprising the elements of our conglomerate society. This is our only protection and economic salvation."

### Unprecedented Injustice

The Manchester Guardian however strikes a different note altogether. In the course of a leading article the journal says: "If the Order-in-Council closing the Highlands is promulgated, the right to own land within the pale, a right available to French, Germans, Portuguese, Italians, or any other Europeans, will be denied for ever not only to Natives, but to subjects of the Indian Empire. There is no precedent for such legislation in British colonial history, and Secretaries for the Colonies from the days of Lord Elgin onwards have set their faces against it". The journal proceeds: 'The Indians have a strong case. It is intolerable that to whatever standard of civilization they may attain they should be debarred for ever from an area that is open to any European. It is also singularly bad agricultural economy to leave land derelict because no European will farm it when Indian cultivators could make it pay." We have a strong ally in the "Manchester Guardian" and the deputation that is attempting to create a public opinion in India should not neglect the importance of marshalling sensible British opinion against the Order-in-Council in England.

### In Zanzibar

A change seems to be coming over in the tense atmosphere of Zanzibar. The boycott of Zanzibar cloves in India has had a sobering effect. The spirit of the Rankin administration in Zanzibar was distinctly Fascist. It was born early in 1929 in Uganda where the author of the notorious Zanzibar decrees was Chief Secretary to Government. He conceived there the idea of Fascist group of ginners controlling the whole cotton industry of the Protectorate which came ultimately to be handed over to a group of about seventy ginning firms. On being transferred to Zanzibar as Resident, he boldly changed the old patriarchal spirit of His Highness the Sultan's rule and taking out the clove trade from the hands of Asians, handed it over to a single organisation. The spirit of Fascism in commerce is so strong in Eastern Africa that persuasion would never be of any avail. Monopolist marketing laws are already on the Statute Book of all the Eastern African territories and are mainly designed to eliminate Indian settlement from these parts. There is no objection to the presence of a few capitalistic Indian firms, but the presence of the Indian smaller trader is strongly unwelcome. The policy has worked very well in Uganda but it appears that it is on the point of being reversed in Zanzibar. There is a new Resident at the head of the Zanzibar administration. Mr. Hawthorne, the new Resident, has already forestalled peace and the unanimity of the Report of the Committee on Agricultural debts settlement has given him an occasion for clearing the atmosphere. The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava has been recently visiting these parts. As Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies his visit has even greater significance here than that of Lord Lothian to India. Both the Arab and the Indian National Association have given brilliant garden parties to the illustrious visitor in whose wake the Committee on Debt Settlement submitted their report. The Hon. Gulam Hussein Kaderbhoy, an Indian member of the Zanzibar Legislature and President of the Indian National Association, who was also a member of the Committee, said

(Continued on page 12 Col 5)

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

**HERTZOG'S "CONFIDENCE."**

Support for Mr. Neville Chamberlain has come from a rather unexpected quarter. General Hertzog, the South African Premier, has expressed complete confidence in Mr. Chamberlain's policy and the way adopted by him to execute that policy—although it is not without significance that the Boer Premier pointedly declined to comment upon "the merits of the case concerning the resignation of Mr. Eden." Now how is it that General Hertzog, keenly hostile to Italy and as strong and enthusiastic a champion of the League Covenant and Sanctions as General Smuts himself, has suddenly committed a somersault and gone over to the other side? The reason evidently is this. The Abyssinian "Empire" of Italy is a menace to the Union of South Africa and Germany's colonial demand directly concerns the Union. General Hertzog hoped that he would safeguard the Union against both through the League. The League was betrayed and killed by Britain. He is now resorting to the alternative. Italy blackmailed Britain and British attitude has compelled Hertzog to be blackmailed by it.

**RAILWAY INDIANISATION**

The debate on Railways in the Central Legislative Assembly on Thursday was memorable for three successive defeats which Government had to accept without challenging a division. Three separate cut motions, censuring Government's neglect of Indian interests in making higher appointments in the Railways, in the purchase of stores and in the manufacture of locomotives in India were adopted by the House with hardly a dissentient vote from Indian elected members. It is encouraging to note that all parties presented a united front and if the same practice is consistently followed, Government would think ten times before flouting the wishes of the House. Disgusted at Government's callous disregard of the legislature, Mr. Bhulabhai had to remark that "the manner in which this House has been treated has gone beyond a joke", and he elicited deafening applause by making the prophetic declaration that "we shall soon be self-sufficient in the matter of our Government itself."

**INDEPENDENCE FIRST**

So far as the Indianisation of the higher Railway services is concerned, it is notorious that during the last few years even the previous slow pace has been arrested, with the result that at present there is not a single Indian on the Railway Board nor is there a single Indian Agent of Railways. As regards the manufacture of locomotives, even the Tariff Board had declared that the industry was an essential one and must be started with State support. But Government have done little or nothing in that direction. As for Railway Stores, Mr. Manu Subedar pointed out that every year Rs. 5 crores worth of material was purchased from abroad in total disregard of the wishes of the Indian commercial community. It is obvious that the Government care less for Indian interests than British. And until the entire system of government is Indianised and made responsible to the people it is idle to hope for substantial Indianisation in the Railways.

**DISCREDITABLE**

The Council of State stultified itself by throwing out Mr. Kaikhar's resolution that the number of cadets admitted to the Dehra Dun Military Academy be raised from 60 to 120. The increase was necessary to facilitate more rapid Indianisation of the Army. But for obvious reasons the Government of India do not want rapid Indianisation. They only want Indians to pay more for Army expenditure, for more British officers and mechanised equipment imported from Britain. The temerity to state that the Government had decided that the time was not yet ripe for an increase in the number of cadets to be trained as Army officers. He accordingly opposed the resolution, and the official-ridden House faithfully threw it out. More effective methods than resolutions are obviously necessary to compel the Government of India to care a little more for India and Indians in their Army plans.

**KAMALA NEHRU FUND PERFORMANCE**

The Gandhi Seva Sena has arranged a benefit performance of "Jeevan Prabhat", the latest popular release of the Bombay Talkies at the Roxy Cinema at 10 a.m. to-morrow for the Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund. The performance will be held under the auspices of the Congress President, and it is in fact being held on the eve of the second death anniversary of Kamala Nehru. Gandhiji had made a public appeal for five lakhs of rupees for building a public hospital as a memorial to the departed, out of which barely two lakhs have been collected so far. The efforts that the Gandhi Seva Sena is doing to augment the fund therefore deserve the widest support and we trust that the public of Bombay will gladly avail themselves of such a unique opportunity of associating themselves with the tribute to a noble daughter of India.

**UNFORTUNATE TRAGEDY.**

In their enthusiasm and magnitude the receptions accorded by Bombay to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the new President of the Congress, were such that those alone can fully believe them who were witnesses to the scene. The demonstrations were a measure of Bombay's patriotism and the hold which Congress enjoys over the city. In this aspect the demonstrations were a credit to Bombay. But the tragic stampede at Azad Maidan on Thursday evening has completely marred the grandeur of these demonstrations and constitutes a blot on the Bombay public. One can sympathise to a certain extent with patriotism run wild. But the rush and disorder on Thursday are inexcusable—we are thankful that it did not result in any fatality. Nor are the organisers free from blame. It is true that they did not expect the loud-speakers to fail. But they did anticipate the mammoth crowd which had gathered; and, anticipating that crowd there should have been very much more elaborate and extensive arrangements to preserve order and protect women and children. Unless it is possible, and we know it is possible, to be ready for every conceivable emergency, it is far better that women and children should be rigidly excluded from such mammoth demonstrations and separate meetings should be held for them. But in no circumstances must tragedies like Thursday's be allowed to disgrace Bombay again.

## WITHOUT COMMENT

**Sir A. H. Ghaznavi declared that the undertaking given by Sir George Rainy was that the additional member of the Railway Board would be an Indian, but at present there was no Indian on the Board nor was there a single Indian Agent of Railways.**

—Central Assembly report.

* * *

Regarding the question of Indianisation in Railways, discussed the other day in the Central Assembly:—

"Why even 25 per cent. for Europeans?" asked Maulana Shaukat Ali. "That was the decision deliberately taken in 1925" replied Sir Thomas.

"This is 1938", retorted the Maulana.

Hear, hear. Remind us, will you, to remind the Maulana of this retort on other occasions.

* * *

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, declared in the Central Assembly that for the great strides made by Indian industry "no thanks were due to Government."

Quite wrong. Were it not for studied Governmental—er—er indifference, Indian industry might not have egged itself onward. Government taught it self-reliance.

* * *

Defending the ban on Professor Ranga, Sir Sikandar Hayat "felt the disadvantage under which he suffered, namely, the difficulty of divulging facts which were not in the public interest."

Our hearts must all go out to the poor Premier——provided he allows them into the Punjab without prejudice to public interests.

And if Sir Sikandar extends the ban to all Congress Members of the Central Assembly, so that they may be unable to attend the sessions in Simla, they should not only cheerfully accept it but should also apologise to Sir Sikandar for placing him under a distinct disadvantage, namely, the difficulty, etc., etc., etc.

* * *

A Congress M.L.A. asked Sir Sikandar whether the Premier would have relished a ban on his entry into the United Provinces, where he attended the Muslim League meeting.

He did not answer this unjust and unfair question, evidently because he felt the disadvantage under which he suffered, namely, the difficulty of divulging facts which were certainly not in the public interest.

* * *

European members of the Bengal Assembly congratulated the Finance Member "on the satisfactory, well-balanced and straightforward" budget, says a Calcutta report.

This saves you the trouble of reading a whole technical speech to find the truth about the Bengal budget.

* * *

**Police Side Beat Pressmen**

—Headline.

What, What, WHAT? But no, it is an account of a hockey match. And we have no doubt that the winners deserved to win. They can wield the stick better, ever so much better, than our confreres.

* * *

Comrade Jamnadas Mehta is to propose, at the forthcoming sessions of the Bombay Assembly, a decisive resolution against the Communal Award.

And yet there are unfair critics who would deny that Comrade Jamnadas Mehta was always only too eager to make positive and timely contributions to national peace and progress.

# Latthe Takes 75 Minutes For Budget Speech

## *Says Congress Ministry Is Out To Carry Out Reconstruction Programme*

**"THE GOVERNMENT STAND FIRMLY BY THEIR DETERMINATION TO DO EVERYTHING IN THEIR POWER TO CARRY OUT THE PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION," declared Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay in presenting the First Annual Budget to the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Friday.**

"EVEN WITH GREATER FREEDOM," he added, "THE TASK OF AMELIORATION OF A WHOLE PEOPLE, SUCH AS WE ARE, IS ONE, WHICH REQUIRES LONG AND INCESSANT LABOUR WHICH IMPATIENCE CAN ONLY HAMPER AND RETARD."

**For the first time in the history of the Province of Bombay, the Legislature and the public had the opportunity of hearing from Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the longest Budget Speech, giving exhaustive survey of the economic and financial position of the entire Province.**

Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, who commenced his speech at 2-45 p.m., concluded it at 4 p.m. amidst cheers from all sections of the House, which was full.

The galleries were full to capacity, and amongst the distinguished visitors were Lord and Lady Herbert Samuel in the Governor's Gallery; Hon. Mr. Bulus. Sambamurti, Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, Lady Beaumont and Mr. R. S. Pandit in the Speaker's Gallery.

At the outset, the Speaker announced that the following shall form the panel of Chairmen for the current session:—Khan Bahadur Abdul Latiff Hazrat Khan; Sir S. T. Kambli; Messrs C. P. Bramble and R. R. Bhole.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister then got up and said that it was his sad duty to refer to the death of the late Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, who had taken a prominent part in the proceeding of the House in the past years.

He proposed that the relatives of the late Mr. Pahalajani should be formally conveyed the great sense of sorrow felt by the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The representatives of the different parties in the House as also the Speaker associated themselves with the Prime Minister's motion. The motion was carried all standing.

Then followed the question hour which took nearly half an hour of the House.

The Finance Minister got up amidst cheers to present the annual budget. As he proceeded with his speech, one could see the difference between the budget speeches heard year after year on the floor of the House from different Finance Ministers and the present one made on behalf of the Congress Government.

The outstanding proposal is the decision of Government is the appointment of a Commission to go into the question of economic development in the province, both agricultural and industrial.

Another new proposal which is a novel one in the whole country is the bringing into being a Volunteer Police Force. This non-official police is expected to help the regular police force during riots or other disturbances.

### No Fresh Taxation

A perusal of the budget proposals as also the Finance Member's speech shows that just at present Government have not proposed any fresh taxation though they propose to renew. The Electricity Tax, the Stamps, the Court Fees and the Tobacco Tax will be placed on a permanent basis and legislative proposals to that effect will come up before the Legislature.

Government is restoring nearly half of the grant to the Ahmedabad Municipality which was cancelled during the Civil Disobedience Movement. Rs. 11 lakhs and 70 thousand which was the cut amount are being restored to the Different Local Boards so that they might go ahead with the educational schemes. Rs. 800,000 will be granted for primary education through voluntary agencies, Rs. 70,000 have been set apart for adult education.

Vocational training will form main feature in education in province in future, and Rs. 135,000 have been set apart for this purpose.

Greater stress will be laid on physical education and nearly 200,000 will be spent during the coming year for this aspect of education alone.

### Rural Revival

Attention has been paid to rural development including village panchayats, medical relief, better roads, irrigation, village water supply, improvement of crops. This year a non-recurrent provision of 48 lakhs has been made in this direction while a recurrent expense of 68 1/2 lakhs has been provided for the same purpose. Many would welcome the provision made for the improvement of the Worli Chawls, so that it might become more inhabitable.

On paper the year's budget will be a deficit one. The income for the year is expected to be 1209 lakhs while the expenditure estimated goes upto Rs. 1,250. This is due to the several new items of expenditure. Thus it will mean a deficit of 41 lakhs of rupees. But Government will be having a surplus from last year's income namely 55.95 lakhs. Thus it will be seen while on paper it is a deficit budget, while in fact it will be surplus of nearly seven lakhs of rupees.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

At the conclusion of the Finance Minister's speech, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta proposed that the House be adjourned till Tuesday next, so that members of the House might have time enough to study the budget.

The Speaker, Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, pointed out that it was entirely in the hands of the Governor who had fixed that budget discussion should commence on Saturday.

The Prime Minister Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher pointed out that there was a very heavy agenda for this session, and it was possible that the session might continue till after the Easter, as there were several legislative measures which Government proposed to place before the Assembly. In case that was not done, it would be members of the Opposition who would accuse Government. Hence he felt that Budget discussion should start on Saturday itself. There were several members who would carry on the discussion without minute study. Of course the star performance on the budget would be that of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and the House would eagerly await for it on Tuesday.

The House then adjourned till 10-30 a.m. on Saturday.

### *INTERPELLATIONS*

"Government are aware that the World Wide economic depression has seriously affected the capacity of members of the Co-operative Societies to repay their loans" said Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister during question hour in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Friday.

Further questioned by Mr. Kanji Govind Kerson, the Revenue Minister stated.

The debts due from members of Co-operative Societies to their societies are part of the general load of agricultural debt. Government consider that the problem should be tackled in a comprehensive manner and have announced their programme and introduced some parts of it including a temporary moratorium in the case of a certain classes of debts under the Small Holders Relief Act. In the case of Co-operative Debts recovered as arrears of land revenue Government propose, as soon as the Act has been passed, to issue executive instructions which will extend to the debtors of Co-operative Societies approximately the same benefits as those given under the Small Holders Relief Act. At the same time Government are endeavouring to make use of all possible remedies and palliatives open to them. In the case of co-operative debts various concession schemes have been introduced and continued from year to year with the co-operation of the financing agencies. Under these schemes loans are being granted on easier instalments and at reduced rates of interest. Further particulars about these schemes can be obtained from the Co-operative Department's annual administration reports. The question has again been the subject of expert examination and further orders will, it is hoped, shortly be issued.

FIRING AT DHARAVI.

Replying to Mr. S. V. Parulekar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister stated that he had received a telegram from Mr. S. V. Parulekar on 26th October, 1937 regarding the firing at Dharavi. To further questions from the member, the Minister stated "As the Dharavi rioting case is at present 'sub judice,' Government consider that it would be improper to reply to these clauses."

Replying to Mr. S. H. Prater, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil said that steps had been taken till now to popularise the use of the launches for the rapid transport of fish from distant fishing fields to Bombay. Government had at present under consideration a scheme for the further improvement of marine fishery methods.

FISHERY PROBLEMS.

As regards encouragement to research in Fishery problems, the Minister stated that nothing practicable had been done in this direction mainly due to financial reasons. But Government would once again consider the question.

"The question of establishing a Marine Aquarium in Bombay was considered by the Government in the past" replied the Minister to a further question "but nothing tangible resulted chiefly because funds could not be provided."

CONVERSION OF PRISON TO FARM COLONY.

Replying to Mr. S. L. Karandiker, the Hon. Home Minister stated that the maximum number of prisoners in the Visapur Jail since the beginning of 1937 was 726 while the minimum was 557. The total expenses for the calendar year 1936 for running the jail was Rs. 1,22,640 and for the first six months of 1937 was Rs. 55,599. The question of converting the Visapur Prison into a farm colony was at present under the consideration of Government.

Is it a fact that the Jail Superintendent is specially fond of cricket?—The Jail Superintendent is fond of all games, cricket no more than any other.

PRISONERS AND GAMES.

Is it a fact that during the period of his service at Visapur the Jail Superintendent allowed certain prisoners to form a cricket team?—No prisoners have formed part of a Jail team, but prisoners are encouraged to play all games at Visapur. It is part of the policy there, and in this way they play cricket, football etc.

# Austrian Independence Reaffirmed

## Talk With Hitler Is Mile-Stone In Peace, Says Schuschnigg

VIENNA, Feb. 25.

The Independence of Austria was emphatically reaffirmed by Dr. Schuschnigg in the eagerly awaited speech in Parliament buildings.

He said that the Government regards it the first unquestionable duty to maintain with all its strength the freedom and independence of the Fatherland intact. The German-Austrian wants to serve the German people as a good German and as a loyal Austrian to co-operate in the common destiny of all the Germans but within our own frontier.

The new Government aims without party ties at combining all the political tendencies under an authoritative head. His visit to Berchtesgaden was a milestone in peace. Austria stands or falls with its German mission. Making peace after five years of civil strife was the sense and purpose of the Berchtesgaden meeting.

"BUTTER RATHER THAN GUNS"

Dr. Schuschnigg referring to the Berchtesgaden agreement said, "We realise that we have gone to the limit, we can and we will assure that this and nothing else can be its meaning."

Referring to the Jewish question he declared all citizens were equal before Austrian law and they shall remain so." He denied that Italy had let down Austria and emphasised that Herr Hitler had given an assurance that no further interference in Austrian domestic life would occur.

After his speech Dr. Schuschnigg headed a procession of 50,000, the most enthusiastic seen in Vienna for many years. Groups of patriotic formations shouted down Austro-Nazis, "Butter rather than guns," for free Austria and heil Schuschnigg. Isolated groups of Nazis tried to disturb the demonstration which resulted in scuffles but there had been no serious clashes hitherto.—Reuter.

### *Nazis Dissatisfied With Schuschnigg's Speech*

BERLIN, Feb. 25.

No official comment could be obtained on Dr. Schuschnigg's speech but Nazi Party circles are obviously dissatisfied with the speech and what they describe as its sharp tone in contrast with the studied moderation used by Herr Hitler, when referring to Austria in his Reichstag speech.—Reuter.

# 3 KILLED IN LOS ANGELES AIR-CRASH

## 'Plane Catches Fire While Landing

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 25.

**Lord and Lady Lunkett, popular members of London and Dublin society were killed in air-crash last evening.**

**The pilot, J. P. Phillips flying a Cabinet Monoplane owned by newspaper magnate Mr. Hearst lost his way in thick fog while taking three guests to Mr. Hearst's ranch at Sansimeon from Los Angeles crashed and caught fire while trying to find a landing in the gloom near the Sasimeon private airport.**

**The Plunkets and the pilot perished in the flames while the fourth occupant, an Englishman Mr. James Lawrence was dragged clear seriously hurt.—Reuter.**

### AIR-FORCE 'PLANE MISSING

## Three Officers Aboard

LONDON, Feb. 25.

**An air force 'plane practising for world long distance flight which left upper Heyford for a flight round Great Britain with three air force officers aboard is missing. It was last heard of at 6 a.m. off Rothbury, Northumberland.**

**The machine is a Vickerswellesley one.**

**The occupants were:—Flight Lieut. F. S. Gardner, Flying Officer G. A. D. Thomson who was chosen by the Air Ministry to attempt a record flight and Sergeant George Hicks.—Reuter.**

### *R. A. F. 'PLANE MISSING*

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Planes from seven R. A. F. stations are searching this morning for R. A. F. Vickers Wellesley bomber, which is missing in the course of a flight round Britain, preparatory to attempting a long-distance record to Australia in spring with two others. The plane with a crew of three has a flying range of about 8,000 miles (53 hours cruising at 150 m. p. h.) The plane was last seen off Rothbury, Northumberland, 24 hours ago. It is feared it may have descended on the lonely hillside.—Reuter.

### 50 BULGARIAN LEADERS ARRESTED

## Raid In Meeting Held To Protest Against Present Govt.

SOFIA, Feb. 24.

**Fifty prominent party leaders including seven ex-Ministers were arrested by the Bulgarian Police in the evening when holding a secret meeting at the house of ex-Minister M. Vassileff for discussing alleged terrorism by the present regime in connection with the election and for preparing a united protest to the King.**

**All the arrested persons are prospective candidates for election.—Reuter.**

### REFERENDUM ON RUMANIAN CONSTITUTION

BUCHAREST, Feb. 25.

The Rumania held a referendum on the new constitution. Voting was compulsory. The voters were instructed to declare orally yes or no whether they approved the constitution.

Provisional figures show that 88 per cent voted only an insignificant number answering no. For example Bucharest 226504 voted for the constitution.—Reuter.

### *MEXICO'S FOREIGN DEBTS*

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 25.

A settlement of the Mexican foreign debts, involving some 90 million dollars of British money, is expected in the near future, according to Mr. George Rublee, representative of the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico.

Mr. Rublee stated that negotiations for the renewal of Mexican payments on foreign debt had proved satisfactory. An early settlement is likely after further conferences held in New York.—Reuter.

# 40 Japanese 'Planes Destroyed

## Chinese Air Raid On Formosa Capital

HANKOW, Feb. 25.

At least 40 Japanese aeroplanes are claimed to have been destroyed yesterday, when the Chinese airforce, for the first time, bombed the Japanese territory of Taihoku, the capital of Formosa.

The Chinese pilots state that the raid completely surprised the Japanese and not a single anti-aircraft gun was fired. The Chinese are jubilant and consider that the success marks the destruction of the base for Japanese air raids on Canton.—Reuter.

### *CHINA PROTESTS*

## *Germany's Recognition Of Manchukuo*

HANKOW, Feb. 25.

The Chinese note of protest against Germany's recognition of Manchukuo was handed at the German Embassy here.—Reuter.

### *ANGLO-ITALIAN TALKS AND EGYPT*

CAIRO, Feb. 25.

An official of the Ministry of Commerce told "Reuter" that the Egyptian Government has not been officially approached by any German firm regarding the exploitation of ironfields while the Government is studying the question of exploitation very closely it is not yet ready to formulate plans.

The Egyptian Cabinet has decided to approach the British Government with a request under the provisions of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty to participate in the forthcoming Anglo-Italian talks as the Egyptian Government understands that certain questions closely affecting Egypt will be discussed.—Reuter.

### *EGYPT AND ANGLO-ITALIAN TALKS*

LONDON, Feb. 25.

It is understood from official circles by "Reuter" that although the Egyptian Government will not be invited to participate in the forthcoming Anglo-Italian talks, in which they have intimated their interest, they will be consulted in conformity with the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance.—Reuter.

### LOUIS-ADAMICK FIGHT CANCELLED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

The Louis-Adamick fight has been cancelled because Adamick's manager refused to agree to the contest. Instead, Louis will be fighting with Harry Thomas on April 1, at Chicago.

Thomas recently lost to Adamick on points. Louis will be receiving 40 per cent receipts and Thomas twelve and half.—Reuter.

### *ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS*

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Herr Von Ribbentrop will shortly visit London to bid farewell to his friends.

It is understood that he will see Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax but there is nothing to indicate that there will be anything more than informal talks over the Anglo-German relations. There are grounds for believing that M. Maisky, who saw Lord Plymouth yesterday about the British formula for the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain and the point at which belligerent rights shall be accorded to both the conflicting sides, is awaiting instructions before defining the Soviet attitude.—Reuter.

ITALO-EGYPTIAN HITCH

CAIRO, Feb. 25.

Egypt will not tolerate interference from a foreign power for her defence, declared Mr. Ahmed Maher, Leader of the dissident Wafdists, referring to the reports that Italy was seeking to participate in the Defence of the Suez Canal.

Mr. Ahmed Maher who was making an election speech, added that the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty had stipulated that Egypt also was responsible for the Defence of the Suez Canal and British forces at present assisting in Egypt in the Defence of the Canal until the reorganisation of the Egyptian army is completed.—Reuter.

# Budgetary Provisions For New Schemes

**The following is the list of important new schemes for which provision has been made and is proposed to be made in the next year's Budget:—**

A—Provision already included in the Budget.

B—Provision proposed to be made and to be financed from additional taxation.

C—Provision proposed to be made and to be financed from the opening free balance.

(In thousands of rupees).

| Item. | Recurrent | Non-recurrent. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Excise—** | | | |
| Prohibition campaign ..... | 31,45 (includes 28.54 loss of revenue) | | 29,97A 1,48B |
| **Education—** | | | |
| Restoration of cut in grants; and opening of Boards schools. | 11,70 | 7 | |
| Construction of school houses .. | .... | 1,00 | |
| Primary education through voluntary agencies. ..... | 8,00 | .... | |
| Adult education ..... | 70 | 1,25 | |
| Vocational schools ..... | 1,35 | 1,00 | |
| Secondary schools ..... | 2,00 | .... | 25,00A |
| Conversion of high schools into junior vocational schools. ... | 1,00 | 1,00 | 8,92B |
| Physical training ..... | 1,81 | 36 | |
| Deccan College scheme ..... | 75 | 50 | |
| Research facilities ..... | 10 | 8 | |
| Backward and Intermediate classes ..... | 24 | 16 | |
| Construction and repairs of minor irrigation works. ..... | 85 | .... | |
| Village Panchayats ..... | 3,50 | 12,50 | 16,00A |
| Acquisition of open spaces round village sites. ..... | .... | 4,00 | 4,00A |
| Survey of Dharma river storage reservoir project and the Peacock Gorge on the Malaprabha . | .... | 1,00 | 1,00A |
| Grants for village water supply .. | .... | 13 | 13A |
| Improvement of rural health and encouraging medical men to settle in villages. ..... | 1,57 | 10,00 | 10,00A |
| Additional grant for quinine and anti-malaria staff. ..... | .... | 25 | 1,82A |
| Ayurvedic and Unani teaching ... | 50 | 38 | 38A |
| Causeway at Dehu in Poona District ..... | .... | 50 | 60A 20B |
| Fishing in high seas by steam launch ..... | .... | 25 | 25A |
| Encouragement of Swadeshi goods —extra cost of buying Indian goods preferably handmade ... | 25 | 52 | 52A |
| Preliminary investigation into the possibility of manufacturing pencils and paper pulp. ..... | .... | .... | 25A |
| Research on Apiculture ..... | .... | 20 | 20A |
| Experiment in Sericulture ..... | .... | 15 | 15A |
| Pottery experiments ..... | .... | 9 | 9A |
| Industrial and economic survey of the province through a Committee. ..... | .... | 11 | 11A |
| Bunding classes ..... | .... | 25 | 25A |
| Hostel for students studying horticulture in the Ganeshkhind Gardens. ..... | .... | 40 | 40A |
| Scholarships to students studying horticulture in the Ganeshkhind Gardens ..... | 3 | 11 | 11A |
| Agriculture and Co-operation (Improvement of crops). ..... | 80 | .... | 3A |
| All-India Village Industries Association ..... | .... | 1,00 | 1,80B |
| Cane and bamboo work demonstration party. ..... | 2 | 20 | 20B |
| Dyeing demonstration party .... | 4 | .... | 2A |
| Wool weaving school ..... | 2 | .... | 4A |
| Village tanning ..... | 5 | .... | 2A |
| Lacquer work ..... | 3 | 2 | 5A |
| Art crafts ..... | 10 | .... | 10A |
| Industrial Chemist's laboratory .. | 18 | 29 | 47A |
| Industrial Engineer's workshops .. | 40 | 32 | 72A |
| Hand spinning ..... | 32 | .... | 32A |
| Coir manufacture ..... | 5 | 2 | 7A |
| Chamdekwadi—Tanning and Leather industries ..... | .... | 50 | 50C |
| Education, medical aid and other forms of social amenities for industrial labour ..... | 50 | 50 | 1,00A |
| Approach roads to villages ..... | .... | 4,50 | 4,50A |
| Organisation and training of volunteer police corps in cities ... | 25 | .... | 25A |
| Improvements to Worli Chawls .. | .... | 4,50 | 4,50C |
| Grand Total ..... | 68,56 | 48,11 | 1,16,67 |

N.B.—In addition to providing for the expenditure specified above Government have granted special remissions of land revenue, i.e. other than those admissible under the ordinary operation of the Land Revenue rules, to the extent of about 15 lakhs in the revenue year ending 31st July, 1938.

### *EN MASSE HUNGER-STRIKE AT BUXAR?*

PATNA, February 25.

**A report has just been received in Patna from Arrah, stating that all prisoners of the Buxar Central Jail have gone on hunger-strike from this morning.**

**Details are lacking.—United Press.**

### *French Senator Dead*

TOULOUSE, Feb. 25.

Death has occurred of Senator Lucien Saint, formerly Resident-General, Tunis, and later Resident-General, Morocco.—Reuter.

FAMOUS EXPLORER DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 24.

The death has occurred of the explorer Doctor Thomas Gann.—Reuter.

A DEPENDABLE Company purely Indian, that OFFERS:—

- Liberal Contracts for both first year and renewal Commissions.
- Attractive line of Policies.
- Immediate payment of claims on receipt of proof.

Apply for Agencies:—

**Indian Mercantile Ins. Co., Ltd.**

(Estd.: 1907).

Sir Pherozsha Mehta Road, BOMBAY.

# "Lakshmi" Investments More Productive Than Govt. Securities

## Subhas Bose Opens Bombay Branch Building

**THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE ATTAINED A NEW STATUS IN THE INSURANCE WORLD WITH THE OPENING OF ITS BUILDING BY THE "RASHTRAPATI" SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE.**

**The formality was gone through on Friday evening, when a thousand guests, comprising of the elite of Bombay from every walk of life, were present; promihent among those being Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah, Sirdar Sardul Singh and Messrs. Mavlankar and Sambamurti, the Speakers of Bombay and Madras respectively.**

**Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose presented the Contractors of building with a Silver Model of the Building and the Architects with a picture of it.**

WELCOME TO GUESTS

Pandit K. Santanam welcoming the guests of the evening pointed out the national character of the company in its policies of employment and investment and regretted that Government Law precluded the company from utilising its fund wholly for National regeneration. In the course of his speech he said:—

Proceeding Pt. Santanam said: It is needless for me to dilate on the sterling qualities of our honoured guest of the evening. His career is an object lesson for all of us in the matter of sacrifice and suffering for the emancipation of our motherland. Sjt. Bose has done our Company a great favour and conferred on us a great honour in agreeing to spare some of his valuable time for performing this function. Our justification for encroaching upon his valuable time is that our Company has also been making, in its own way, efforts in the direction of the financial and economical regeneration of our motherland. The late Lala Lajpat Rai and Pt. Motilal Nehru of revered memory were the patrons of this company and in asking me to form it, they impressed upon me the desirability of conducting it on the best business traditions and with a definite ideal of service to the nation.

HISTORY OF COMPANY

The nationalistic ideals set up by the founders of this company are being faithfully adhered to by the present Directors. I do not wish to take your time in narrating before you the history of the expansion and growth of this company as it is set out in detail in the small album which we have placed at your disposal. There is, however, one point which I cannot refrain from stressing that apart from succeeding along with other companies in checking to a very large extent the drain of insurance premium from India to foreign countries, our institution has been helpful in providing employment to hundreds of Congress workers all over India. Notwithstanding our workers being very busy in contributing to the expansion and growth of the company, they did not lag behind in participating in national movements. In 1930, besides myself, our manager, Mr. T. C. Kapur and twenty others of our capable and energetic workers, were imprisoned and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

COMPANY'S INVESTMENTS

The policy of the company all along has been to invest its funds in various types of investments in a judicious manner. In pursuance of that policy, the company has set up buildings at Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi. This investment, apart from being safe and giving a yield considerably higher than that of the Government Securities lends prestige to the company and is helpful in the expansion and growth of company's business. It is really a great pity that the company will have now to some extent to modify its policy of investment, as the new law requires that 55 per cent. of the funds should be invested in Government and approved securities. This will handicap life insurance companies in their policy of aiding industrial development in this country. We will, however, continue our present policy of investment within the scope of the new law.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta then spoke in eloquent terms of the work of the Company. He said that it was creditable that it could declare bonuses and dividends even 13 or 14 years ago.

He was sure with "Rashtrapathi's" opening of the new buildings it would grow from strength to strength.

BOSE DECLARES IT OPEN

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose while formally declaring the buildings open confessed that till recently he studiously avoided finance, big-business and commerce. Of late a change had come over him for various reasons.

To-day they felt power within their sight. They also felt that the Indian National Congress which had carried on struggles for freedom would take power and handle it. In his presidential address to the Congress, he had expressed the same view that he did not envisage any possibility of withering away after seizing power.

On the contrary—he was of the opinion that the vast majority in the Congress agreed with him, when they had real power they would utilise it on proper lines.

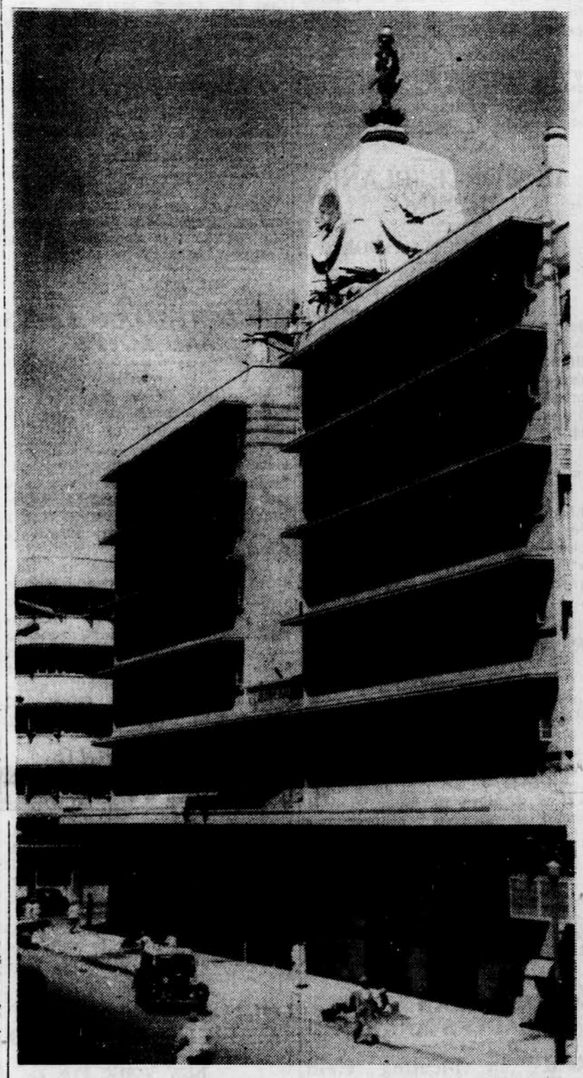
He was of the opinion in view of the changing conditions, those taking part in the political struggle of the country should devote some of their time to the study of the problems of administration and economic reconstruction, which meant a study of finance, great industry and commerce, the most important factors thereof. He associated himself with those present in wishing "Lakshmi" success.

Sjt. Bose hoped the Company would continue its policy of investments and of national service and wished that other insurance companies would take courage in both hands in serving the Nation similarly.

He had great pleasure informally declaring the buildings open.

As a "Souvenir" of the occasion Sjt. Bose was presented with a lock and key.

The Rashtrapati was then profusely garlanded and the party moved to the City for enjoying refreshments.



**Front view of the new house of the Lakshmi Insurance Company, Bombay, which was declared open by Babu Subhas Chandra Bose this evening.**

# HUGE FIRE IN COTTON GODOWN

## Eight Engines Fight Flames For Four Hours

**Thousands of mill-workers crowded the Fergusson Road and the bye-lanes, clambered up the compound walls and climbed the trees to witness a huge fire, which broke out in a godown, packed with cotton bales, in the compound of the Dawn Mills at about 5 p.m. on Friday.**

**Eight fire engines raced to the spot and brought the fire under control, after more than four hours' battle with flames and choking smoke.**

FIRST INTIMATION

Intimation was first given by some labourers, it is learnt, who first saw spirals of smoke issuing from chinks in the door and the cracks in the corrugated sheets on the roof.

When the firemen arrived, they had a hard task on account of the difficulty of approach and in view of the packed condition of the godown.

But when the corrugated sheets were ripped open cotton shreds spurted to the sky, which was overspread with a thick pall of smoke.

Flames roared simultaneously from all the four corners of the shed and shot up. Dark columns of smoke kept back the surging crowds and made the task of the firemen more difficult than ever.

One fireman fell to the ground unconscious and was immediately removed to the hospital. He is detained in the K.E.M. Hospital for the present.

Deputy Commissioner Sanson, Superintendent Dyer and Inspector Waddell of the De Lisle Road Police Station and other officers came on the spot.

Damage is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000.

The building and the goods are stated to have been insured.

Late in the night some fire-engines were kept in readiness for any emergency.

## ABUL KALAM UNDERGOES OPERATION

### Progressing Satisfactorily

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was suffering from swelling on lower jaw since his arrival to the City from Haripura, was removed to Poly Clinic this evening where he was operated upon by Dr. T. O. Shah.

Dr. Moxvadan Desai applied gas anaesthesia. Maulana Saheb is progressing satisfactorily.

Dr. Rajab Ali Patel, Dr. Jinabhai Desai, Dr. Kapadia and Sardar Patel were present on the occasion.

## "IF FEDERATION IS FOISTED ON US"

### Subhas On Prospects Of Civil Disobedience

That the country would have to revive Civil Disobedience if Federation, adumbrated in the Government of India Act, was imposed on the people of India against their declared will, was envisaged and reiterated by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, at a mammoth gathering at Mandvi, Bombay, on Friday night. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided.

Loud-speakers had been installed and excellent arrangements were made to accord a splendid welcome to the Congress President.

Sjt. Bose emphasised the need to start preparations to meet any emergency in case Federation was foisted on this country. To achieve that object, he said, unity among the people and discipline in their organisation were necessary.

Supporting Mahatma Gandhi's programme, he said that the uplift of Harijans was essential to strengthen the Congress organisation.

In order to achieve complete independence two things were necessary, namely, awakening among the masses and their proper organisation. Both of these things went hand-in-hand.

CONGRESS GAINED ITS POINT.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that the presence of a large gathering was proof of their love of the Congress. Referring to the crisis in Bihar and Orissa, he observed that the Congress had gained its point as the Governor had agreed to release the political prisoners by agreeing to acknowledge that the responsibility of releasing those prisoners would rest on the Ministers of the Province. He hoped that the prisoners in Bengal and the Punjab would also be released immediately.

# Bangalore Science Institute Affairs

## M. L. A.s' ATTACK ON NOMINATION OF CENTRAL ASSEMBLY'S REPRESENTATIVE ON COUNCIL

### Adjournment On Muttra Village Incident Ruled Out

NEW DELHI: February 25.

**When the time came at 4 p.m. to-day for the Assembly to take up Mr. Murtuza Saheb's adjournment motion, admitted yesterday, on the alleged molestation of a Hindu girl by British soldiers near Muttra, which was followed by firing, in which one villager was injured, Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, Leader of the House, stated that information received to-day showed that a charge-sheet had been put up before a Magistrate, who had taken cognizance of the case in this connection. It was, therefore, "sub judice."**

**The President held that the motion was out of order.**

*Friday's Proceedings*

The Assembly had official bills on the agenda but before they were reached a vigorous debate on the affairs of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore sprang up on Sir G. S. Bajpai's motion for the election of the Assembly's representative on the Council of the Institute for the period 1938-40. An indication of a debate on this subject was given at question time when a series of supplementary questions were asked to Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar's question regarding the Acting Director of the Institute.

SHEER WASTE.

Immediately Sir G. S. Bajpai moved the motion Mr. Ayyangar opposed it and declared that Sir C. V. Raman, the one man, who had contributed to the growth of the Institute and of whom the country should be proud of, had been sought to be removed from the Institute and from the shores of the country so that lesser men, who did not have the necessary qualifications might run the show. What had the Government, which spent large sums on the Institute done to prevent this, he asked. The speaker declared representation on the Council would be sheer waste.

Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar complained that the Government had refused to give satisfactory replies to questions he had been putting for years past regarding the Institute.

He asserted the object of the Council was to get rid of Sir C. V. Raman. He proceeded to deal with the conditions in the Institute and said that his object was simply to see that steps were taken so that the Institute might have a place in India on the lines of similar institutes in other countries in the matter of scientific research. He did not want to oppose the motion.

Sir Ziauddin Ahmed thought it was neither fair nor desirable to discuss the merits of professors on the floor of the House. It was necessary that the Council should have a representative of this House in order to watch the interests of the taxpayer. He himself had served on the Council and he knew that the Government had supported Sir C. V. Raman to an extent, which the speaker thought was unfair.

DESHMUKH'S EXPERIENCE.

Dr. Deshmukh (who at present represents the House on the Council) declared he could see that things in the Institute were rotten to the core. He said it was not a personal matter, but one of public importance and he agreed that no harm would be done if the Government gave fuller answers to questions on affairs of the Institute. He thought if full publicity had been given from the beginning the Institute would not have found itself in the present position. But the object of those, who had spoken against the motion was to express resentment and not that no representative of the House should be sent. Referring to Sir C. V. Raman, he said he could see that a combination of administrative and research duties were too great for any human being and to the speaker's regret Sir C. V. Raman's tendency was to stick to administrative duties to the neglect of the research work. Sir C. V. Raman also had some tendency that other experts had of valuing their own opinions more than those of others.

WHY DISCUSS PERSONALITIES?

Mr. M. S. Aney regretted that the name of Sir C. V. Raman should have been drawn into the debate. He added even admitting that the affairs of the Council were going wrong, how did it help if the House adopted an attitude of peevishness and refused to send a representative thereto. If things went wrong the need for vigilance by the Assembly's representative was greater.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said he intervened because personalities had been discussed. Taking a detached view he said the eminence in science and eminence in administrative ability might not reside in the same person and he expressed the hope the Government of India would try to reconcile two matters and keep the House better informed, so that on one hand the administration might be carried on properly and the personal element was to a certain extent respected without violating the necessity and value of proper management.

BAJPAI'S REPLY.

Sir G. S. Bajpai said though the debate started with expressions of resent it had served a useful purpose as it had enabled a representative of this House on the Council for the past three years (Dr. Deshmukh) to explain the inner working in a manner which the Speaker could not have done. Referring to the reluctance of the Government to interfere in administrative matters, such as the removal of the Physics Laboratory from its present position, Sir G. S. Bajpai explained that the House itself had been anxious to preserve the autonomy of other bodies receiving similar grants-in-aid such as the Benares and Aligarh Universities. He, therefore, was concerned more to safeguard the autonomy of the Institute than withhold from House any information to which it was entitled. But if resentment had been caused thereby he gave the assurance that in future all questions, which could be legitimately answered would be answered with a fullness that the honour and responsibility of the House merited.

As regards the charge of withholding publication of the report of the Mysore Government and the observations of Sir C. V. Raman on the Irvine Committee Sir G. S. Bajpai explained that these documents revealed a spirit of quarrel and wrangle to which Dr. Deshmukh had referred and the Government were anxious to obliterate what had happened in the past and work for peace and efficiency of the Institute in future. As for the complaint that the Government had entered into a conspiracy to get rid of Sir C. V. Raman, Sir G. S. Bajpai refuted the charge and declared it was the Government who had stepped in when the Council decided to pay Rs. 1 lakh to Sir C. V. Raman and give him up. The Government of India had pressed for the retention of one, who had an international fame. Sir G. S. Bajpai added that scientists undoubtedly had remarkable qualities, but had temperamental defects and if Sir C. V. Raman had shown the forbearance which he himself has expected from them the affair would have taken a different shape. The Government would endeavour to the extent they had control over the Institute's affairs to ensure every research worker had a fair field and if Sir C. V. Raman, whose eminence had been recognised, would only decide to work in peace and harmony with his colleagues in the Institute the Speaker had no doubt he would not only retain the laurels he had already won but bring fame and credit to the Institute.

Sir G. S. Bajpai's motion has been passed.

TEA CONTROL BILL

The House devoted rest of its sitting to the discussion clause by clause of the Tea Control Bill which was taken into consideration on February 18.

Mr. B. D. Pande's amendment suggesting the addition to the Tea Licensing Committee one Indian member nominated by the Central Government to represent Tea Estate Labour was discussed at length and was eventually defeated by 55 votes to 46.

The House then adopted Mr. A. Ayyangar's amenments seeking to make clear that three representatives of the Indian planters of the Assam Valley, Surma Valley and South India should be elected by and from among Indian owners. The Assembly also agreed to the addition of one member to represent Kangra, Dehra Dun, Kumaon, Behar and other unrepresented tea estates. A sub-clause providing for an official Chairman of the Committee nominated by the Central Government was omitted by the House, which assented to an amendment in favour of a Chairman elected from among the members. The changes made, however, left the number of members of the Committee unaltered at thirteen.

The House then adjourned till 5 p.m. to-morrow, when the Budget will be presented.—A.P.

# Women's Role In Peace Time

## Subhas Urges Carrying On Of Constructive Programme

Nearly 10,000 women heard the message of the Congress from Mr. Subhas Bose, the Congress President, at a public reception held in his honour under the auspices of various women's organisations in the City at Madhav Baug on Friday afternoon.

The hall having been filled up quite early, loud speakers had to be installed in the adjoining square, which was overflowing erelong.

In the absence of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was expected to preside, Mrs. Hansa Mehta was proposed to the Chair by Mrs. Gangaben Patel.

The guest of the evening, Mr. Subhas Bose, exhorted the women to carry on the constructive programme.

The various organisations that took part in the reception and garlanded him were the Bhagini Samaj, Bhatia Stree Mandal, Gandhi Seva Sena, Jain Mahila Samaj, Hind Mahila Samaj, Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal and its Santa Cruz Branch, Women's Fellowship of Service, and Shree Gohilwad Dasha Shrimali Stree Mandal.

Messages received from Lady Laxmibai as well as from other distinguished ladies were read by the President.

Prominently seated on the dais were Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh, and Mrs. Gangaben Patel.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta in a short speech welcomed the President of the Indian National Congress.

In fluent Hindi Mr. Subhas Bose modestly replied that he did not deserve their lavish praise but he took it that they were honouring the Indian National Congress thereby.

He said that women had taken a significant part in the India's freedom's struggle.

Congress was fighting for Swaraj but before they could reach their goal and assume power they would have to surmount the huge obstacle in their march—British Imperialism.

Only after attainment of Swaraj could they deal with the fundamental problems of poverty, ignorance and disease.

To achieve any success in their endeavours towards Freedom they should achieve unity and discipline.

For the present in the absence of a fight whereof programmes of picketing and civil disobedience found a place they had much to do by following Mahatmaji's constructive programme of promoting khadi and village industries, and carrying on uplift work among Harijans. There was a huge field for social work before them.

The changes that were wrought in India as well as the world were considerable and showed which way the wind was blowing.

So he hoped in the absence of a "destructive programme" they would carry on work in constructive channels.

The President gave "darshan" to the vast concourse of women that were gathered in the square from the balcony, before driving away.

Cries of "Subhas Babu-ki-jai" rent the air at the time.

## "MEETHA ZAHAR" PREMIERE

### Bombay Ministers See Minerva Picture

A brilliant gathering including several members of the Bombay Cabinet was present on Friday night at Minerva Talkies to attend the premiere of Minerva Movietone's new picture "Meetha Zahar."

The picture depicts the evils of the drink habit and seeks to support the policy of Prohibition. It is, however, not all propaganda and has entertainment features of popular appeal. The gathering generally appreciated the picture and its social message.

Those present included Dr. Gilder, Mr. L. M. Patil, Mr. Nurie, Mr. Latthe, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir Richard Temple, Devika Rani, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Himansu Rai, Rai Sahib Chunilal and Mr. Chandramohan.

## Devika Rani Honoured

Devika Rani, the Bombay Talkies' Star, was presented with a silver cup by the Western India Theatres and Minerva Movietone on Friday night at the Minerva Talkies, as a token of their appreciation for her fine performance in "Jeevan Prabhat."

Sir Pheroze Sethna, President of the Motion Picture Society, presided over the function and handed over the cup to Devika Rani on behalf of Minerva Movietone and Western India Theatres.

As a tribute from one film artiste to another Mr. Sohrab Modi, proprietor of Minerva Movietone, congratulated Devika Rani for the success of "Jeevan Prabhat."

## ZANZIBAR CLOVES FOR MARMAGOA

ZANZIBAR, February 25.

The Indian Association of Zanzibar, cables to "Chronicle":—

Another 300 bales were shipped on s.s. "Karanja", destined for Marmagoa.

We urge strong steps be taken.

## Gandhi Seva Sena

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena writes:—

All the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena are requested to come to the Flag Salutation ceremony at Chowpatty on Sunday, the 27th instant, in their uniform. They must be present at the place of the Flag hoisting near Tilak's Statue by 7-15 a.m. (S.T.)

## Congress Legislators' "At Home" To Subhas

The Congress Members of the Bombay Legislature will be "At Home" to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) at the Council Hall.

## Congress Legislators And Bombay Budget

A meeting of the Bombay Legislative Congress Party will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when a general discussion on the Budget will be held.

# NO REMISSION FOR ANDAMANS REPATRIATES

## Interpellations On Politicals In Punjab Assembly

LAHORE, Feb. 25.

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly to-day, the Finance Minister stated that none of the political prisoners recently repatriated from the Andamans has been allowed the usual remission of one-third of their sentence which is ordinarily done in the case of convicts transported to the Andamans.

The Finance Minister added that these politicals were sent to the Andamans not as ordinary volunteer transportation prisoners, but in pursuance of the special order passed by the Governor-General-in-Council under Section 29 of the Prisoners Act of 1900; to such prisoners the special one-third remission does not apply.

They are of course given ordinary remissions as is done in the case of prisoners in Indian jails.

EXTERNED FROM PUNJAB.

The Premier, in the course of his reply to another question, admitted that Baba Karam Singh on his release after seven years from the Lahore Jail as a State prisoner, was externed from the Punjab, as he was about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public peace. The Premier added that Baba Karam Singh was a resident of the Kapurthala State.

Through a supplementary question, Sardar Hari Singh enquired whether his seven years' stay in the Punjab jails as State prisoner did not entitle him to citizenship of the Punjab.

Replying to a further question, the Premier denied the statement that after the last General elections to the Punjab Assembly, enquiries were instituted through the police and otherwise, to ascertain as to which person that had canvassed support for Congress candidates or allied bodies.

Replying to a volley of supplementaries which followed, the Premier said that he read certain complaints that some officials worked for the Congress candidates, but no action was taken, as he thought they were Government officials as such would not do any such thing.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION RULED OUT.

After the question hour, Dewan Chamanlal sought leave of the House to move an adjournment to discuss a matter of public importance, namely, the disclosure made by the Finance Minister while replying to a question in the House yesterday in respect of an advertisement appearing in the Press calling for applications for the post of Jail Superintendents, stating that retired British military officer would be preferred and consequent failure to order for modification of the terms of advertisement.

The Premier, while endorsing Dewan Chamanlal's views as regards urgency and importance of the matter, pointed out that if the member concerned wanted to censure the Ministry or the Minister concerned, he should bring a substantive motion.

The Speaker concurring with the Premier's view ruled the motion out.—United Press.

# TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

It is with great joy that the public notice the narrow bottle-neck in front of Hornby Wellard, being widened and once this is done the open route along the Worli Road will be a motorists' paradise.

This has been the cause for further complaints about the Mahim Causeway or the bottle-neck to the only highway to the Suburbs.

The need of widening of this Causeway has been commented upon by both the Press and the public but beyond hopes of the question being considered by the Bombay Municipality, nothing seems to have been done. The main cause of this is an argument between the Bandra and the Bombay Municipalities as to who should widen the bridge. Argument or no argument the Municipalities might come to some amicable arrangement and thus settle this question.

ANNUAL SPORTS

St. Andrew's High School Bandra, is this evening holding their 3rd Annual Sports, on their school ground at 2-30 p.m.

Dr. P. A. Dias, the Mayor of Bandra, is to preside on this occasion.

To-morrow the sports events of the 'Suburban Athletics' take place on the same ground, starting at the same time, Commander R. C. McClement, of the Royal Indian Navy presiding.

WELCOME TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Suburban Congressmen will to-day at 8-15 a.m. muster in their thousands at the Tilak Mandir Chowk (east of the Vile Parle Railway Station) to welcome Shri Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President on behalf of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

Arrangements are being made on a very big scale and it is understood many Suburban institutions are taking this opportunity to garland the Congress President.

FANCY DRESS DANCE

The Fancy Dress Dance to be held to-morrow at 9-30 p.m. in the G. I. P. Railway Institute compound promises to be a great success and I understand over 50 tickets have already been sold out.

The President, Mr. D. Dibbens, is busy making elaborate arrangements and prizes are to be offered for various competitions.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WATERBURY'S COMPOUND


# Seeing The Sights At Sewree

## Thousands Inspect General Motors (India) Factory

Sewree, clad with banners, flags and colour, was the destination of thousands of motorists this week when the General Motors India Week started and the largest complete motor car assembly plant in Asia was opened to the public. Last week saw days of feverish preparations. The wheels turned as usual, and those present were able to witness one of industrial malvels of modern India.

CONSTANT STREAM OF VISITORS

From early morning, cars, guided by the yellow and black W.I.A.A. signs which have been placed all over Bombay, closed in on Sewree. Their owners were welcomed at the main office, and the cars parked by uniformed attendants. From the start one had the impression that General Motors India Limited had spared no trouble in the successful organisation of this show.

A COMPLETE TOUR

Visitors were led straight to the end of the assembly line where complete units, ready for the road, roll off every eleven minutes. There, they saw a large chart which outlined graphically the proposed tour, and here, expert guides took them in hand, in small groups, and conducted them from department to department and from shed to shed. Their amazement grew as they penetrated to the very heart of a new industry in India. The remarks of the visitors, forced spontaneously from them by what they saw, were "Incredible"—"I would never have thought it possible."

From the production department the visitors were taken to the spare parts section where a stock of spare parts to the value of 20 lakhs of rupees is kept in stock.

The Test Track aroused great interest and from this point visitors were taken into 'K' Shed where a display of Chevrolet, Bedford and Oldsmobile truck were in view.

ON WITH THE SHOW

At the end of this fascinating tour, visitors were directed to General Motors 'J' Shed, where row upon row of glistening cars provided a fitting climax to the show. In this Miniature Olympia, gaily decorated with yellow and black banners, the latest models which represent the General Motors range in India were proudly shown. In the centre, an Oldsmobile turned slowly on its turntable, and on either sides accessories and spare parts were shown on a stand. At the end of the shed, mounted on an impressive stand behind the refreshment counter, was the world's most popular car—the Chevrolet.

NO ENTERTAINMENT TAX!

Just as visitors were preparing for their departure, the final surprise was sprung upon them—the Cinema. Here, hundreds of visitors sat entranced by the most interesting motor car film we have ever seen in India. True they were publicity films, but it was obvious that all the skill and ingenuity of Hollywood had been hired to render them as real entertainment. In one film, entitled "A Coach of Cinderella" in which the audience were kept in roars of laughter for eleven minutes, less than thirty second were devoted to the true subject of the film—the Chevrolet. Nor were we surprised to hear that the duty on these films alone, when bringing them here from America, amounted to many thousands of rupees.

After an amusing and entertaining hour, visitors were conveyed back to their cars, where many of them left the General Motors India factory with genuine regret. Even business men, whose taste for shows had been considerably distilled by a long experience of American and English exhibitions, confessed that they had spent a really useful and enjoyable two hours. As they drove away, other cars passed them coming from Bombay, and the ball was set rolling once more.

# SUBHAS BOSE ON STRATEGY OF IRISH REVOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1).

had been fighting with Britain for nearly 700 years. There were ups and downs in the fortunes of the Irish people, but they had never compromised with the British. Their passionate fervour and their intense love of Freedom was the cause of this uncompromising attitude.

Before the rebellion the Irish struggle had proceeded along four different channels, namely, the Gaelic League, the Co-operative movement, Land reform and Parliamentary activity.

The cause of the Easter Rebellion was the forcible conscription by the British Government. Ireland felt that, if conscription was permitted, Irish blood would be poured out in defence of British imperialism. The provocative factor was the attitude of Ulster under Lord Sarson to the Home Rule Bill.

The Bill gave a certain measure of reform to Ireland, but it evoked a storm of protest from Ulster. It was opposed by some Liberals in England and with the connivance of British authorities arms began to be smuggled into Ulster. The rest of Ireland considered this a grave menace and the Nationalist volunteers began to drill. A small group of Sinn Feiners decided on rebellion. The nominal leaders of the Sinn Fein were opposed to it; but independent of the High command a small group of people organised a rebellion. It was in this rebellion that Mr. De Valera came into prominence.

A MIRACLE

The struggle revived. The British Government which had been exhausted by the war was harassed by guerilla warfare. There were not more than 3,000 Irish volunteers engaged in this struggle. But they were able to keep at bay a fully armed British army of 50,000. This miracle was possible because the Irish volunteers were fighting for all they held sacred. There was no question of inflicting a military defeat on the British army Their aim was to paralyse the administration. They attacked the secret police, they raided the law courts if they dared to sit and stopped the collection of revenue. The British under Lloyd George began to realise that they could not carry on the administration unless they undertook a complete reconquest of the country. For this warfare the British public was not prepared. So they sued for peace.

Mr De Valera demanded that the British Govrnment should agree to the establishment of the Irish Republic and only certain details should be discussed; but the British Government was not prepared to go so far. The Irish leaders felt that they were at the end of their resources and staged a climb down and agreed to start negotiations without any commitments on either side. The British Government too, tried the Black-and-Tan terror and finding that their brutalities failed to demoralise the people agreed to negotiate.

Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, who represented the right wing of the Sinn Fein went over to London and came back with a treaty instituting a new constitution for Ireland. This treaty was not acceptable to some of the Sinn Feiners and a keen internal struggle ensued, both the sections trying to get the party to adopt their view. Ultimately the Sinn Fein adopted the constitution by a narrow majority.

Under the pressure of the extremists, Mr. De Valera and the dissidents decided to resist the constitution by force of arms. Then ensued Civil War, the most tragic phase of the Irish struggle. Mr. De Valera who had been mostly carrying on propaganda outside the country had no grip over realities and his party was overthrown.

But the Civil War gave him practical experience and he gradually developed a new technique. There were still some people in the party who wanted to continue their attitude of protest but De Valera, with the majority of his followers started the "Fianna Fail" (which means the soldiers of destiny) and entered Parliament. For some time they were defeated but in 1932 they came out with a majority and De Valera has stayed in power ever since.

Ever since he came to office he had been proceeding step by step to make Ireland a complete republic. But all this was being done in a constitutional manner. He was getting the King to sign his own death warrant, as it were. The explanation of this miracle lay in the strength of the Irish people themselves.

Giving his personal impressions, Subhas Babu said, that when he met the Irish President in 1933 in a small room, De Valera presented an impressive appearance, a tall man with glasses with piercing eyes behind them. He seemed to have been over-burdened with the cares of office. When he again met De Valera in London, he found that his impression was not altogether correct. De Valera was now an astute politician discussing the vital issues that concerned his own country. There was the peculiarly human element in De Valera. He and other members of his Cabinet took keen interest in the Indian affairs and questioned eagerly about Mahatma Gandhi and his health.

Subhas Babu explained the industrial policy in De Valera regime. To mitigate the evils of foreign capital, a restriction was imposed that 51 per cent., of the capital should be Irish and so should be the composition of Directorate. An economic self-sufficiency was aimed at the agricultural policy of the Government.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru thanked the speaker of the evening.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally proposed a vote of thanks to the President of the meeting and the speaker of the evening. He announced that on Sunday the students of Bombay would give a reception to the Congress President at the Congress House.


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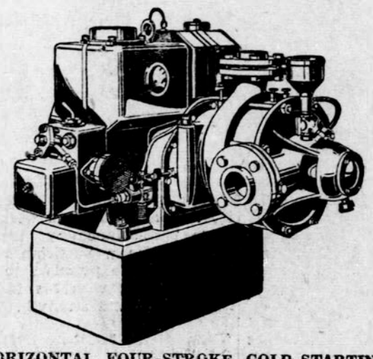

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## *KHER'S PARTY TO JOURNALISTS*

*The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, entertained the members of the Bombay Legislatures Press Association at Tea, on Friday evening, at the Committee Room, the Council Hall, when nearly 20 journalists were present.*

*All the Ministers were present on the occasion and the Party spent a delightful half hour.*

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher welcoming the members of the Press Association, recalled the happy association the Ministers and the newspaper representatives had in the past, during the last two sessions of the legislatures at Poona and Bombay. The Premier emphasised that to maintain the relations that had sprung up in rather a spontaneous way, he treated the members of the Press Gallery to tea and observed amidst laughter, that he hoped that the Press would return him a similar Party.

While the Party was in progress, Lord Samuel and Lady Samuel arrived in the Hall, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister and Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi, M.L.A.

After the refreshments, the Press representatives brought to the notice of the Premier and other Ministers that the arrangements for the Press were utterly inadequate.

The Hon. Mr. Kher gave a patient hearing to the several suggestions made. A newspaperman suggested that loud-speakers should be installed inside the legislature. The Hon. Mr. Kher said that loud-speakers were installed in the Madras Assembly and thousands of people were able to follow the proceedings from outside the Assembly chamber, as loud-speakers were installed outside the legislatures.

Mr. Kher observed that a small committee might go into the whole question of accommodation of the Press and that the matter might be taken up with the Speaker.

The Party dispersed at about 5 p.m.

# About Films And Film Stars

IRENE DUNNE. Featured in "High, Wide And Handsome" revived at Palace.

## BORIS KARLOFF GOES CHINESE

### "West Of Shanghai" At Pathe

Boris Karloff, the hero of many horror films, comes now as a Chinese warlord in the "West of Shanghai" which opens to-day at Pathe. His realistic make-up as well as acting are commendable.

The story is an exciting one of the usual Chinese film type, but it has nothing to do with the present Sino-Jap conflict.

THE STORY

Jim Hallet (Gordon Oliver), has discovered an oil-field in North China. He has borrowed 50,000 dol. from Myron Galt (Douglas Wood). The note is overdue and Galt is planning to foreclose. Another financier, Gordon Creed (Ricardo Cortez), wants the field. Galt, Creed and Galt's daughter, Lola (Sheila Bromley) take the Suiyan train 'en route' to the oil field. On the train is General Chou Fu-Shan (Vladimir Sokoloff). Shan is murdered by emissaries of General Wu Yen Fang (Boris Karloff), the "White Tiger" who controls most of North China.

Galt, Creed and Lola arrive at Sha Ho Shen, which is near the oil-field to find that General Fang has possession of the town. There they meet Hallet and Jane Creed (Beverly Roberts), who is working with the missionaries. Jane is Creed's estranged wife and she and Hallet are in love with each other and are anxious to marry.

Fang takes them captive. Hallet has once saved his life, so Fang sets out to return the favour. Fang gets the note from Galt and tears it up. Then he bargains with Galt and Creed for the oil-field. During the bargaining which is enlivened by threats of death from his gunman, Mr. Cheng (Richard Loo), Fang takes 50,000 dol. in cash from Galt.

Galt and Creed decide to doublecross Fang. They make a deal with Hua Mei (Mia Ichioaka) whereby they are to be released and Hallet is to be shot. Fang comes to Hallet's rescue and shoots Hua Mei. Meanwhile Hallet's servant has escaped and gone for help.

General Ma (Tetsu Komi) and his troops besiege the town. Fang knows he is whipped. As his last gesture he saves Hallet's life when Hallet is threatened with death by Creed. Fang shoots Creed and so Jane is at last free to marry Hallet. The picture ends as Fang faces General Ma's firing squad.

### "High, Wide And Handsome" At Palace

A lavish musical drama taken from the pages of one of the most stirring periods in American history is "High, Wide and Handsome", starring Irene Dunne, which has been revived at the Palace this week. The story of courageous pioneering during the early boom days of Pennsylvania is set forth to a lilting musical score. Using the historical facts, surrounding the first discovery of oil in the little town of Titusville in 1859, as the basis of its narrative, the picture succeeds in giving a convincing realism to those exciting days, with added enchantment of songs interpreting the gayest spirit of the times.

WHOLE SERIAL SHOWS

During this week there will be extra morning shows at the Palace on Sunday and Monday, when "Jungle Jim", Universal fascinating and pulse-pounding jungle serial starring Grant Withers, will be fully exhibited in each show.

## There Is "Something To Sing About" At Eros This Week!

### James Cagney And Evelyn Daw In Bright Musical Comedy

Ever since its recent grand opening; the Eros Theatre has specialized in first class musical comedies. "The Awful Truth," last week, was truly quite delightful. This week they are screening another comedy hit, "Something To Sing About". Incidentally it is the first Grand National release in Bombay. The same theatre, we understand will be screening from time to time the picked best from the Grand National Studios.

"Something To Sing About" features the effervescent James Cagney in what is, perhaps his first singing-and-dancing role. But let it be said to the credit of this one time tough guy that he is most successful as an impeccable dance band leader, tapping out rhythm with his nimble feet. The picture is dominated by the Cagney characterization which is realistic as well as lively. Evelyn Daw, in the romantic lead, proves a very charming and promising actress and, with Cagney, forms a happy team. Moreover, she sings no less than five delightful song-hits. Evelyn Daw, indeed, by herself, is "Something to Sing About."

MAGIC AND ILLUSIONS

Besides the picture, added attraction at Eros this week is a stage performance by "Erlando", the well-known magician and illusionist, who promises to baffle the audiences with his feats of magic, skill and strength.

Evelyn Daw, who is featured along with James Cagney, in "Something To Sing About," at Eros.

## Two New Indian Films To Be Seen To-day

Two new Indian films will be seen to-day in Bombay.

"Meetha Zahar," the Minerva Movietone production, starring Sohrab Modi and Naseem, had a grand premiere last night at the Minerva Talkies.

"Kanhopatra" Shalini picture at Majestic, featuring Leela, will be released this afternoon.

## Grand National Line-Up For India

Grand National Films are to be distributed in India by the Chaudhri Film Service of Lahore. Mr. Chaudhri is importing only selected films from the Grand National Line-Up. Some of the films that he has selected to import are:—"The Girl Said No", based on the world famous Gilbert and Sullvian opperatta, "Great Guy", again with James Cagney, "Devil On Horseback", filmed in colour starring Lili Damita, "Sins of Children" co-starring Erric Linden and Cecilia Parker, "Yellow Cargo" with Conard Nagel and Eleanor Hunt, "Captain Calamity" in colour with George Houston and Movita of "Mutiny On Bounty", "Hats Off" musical extravaganza. There will be two films starring the glamorous Annasten and a series featuring Red La Roque.

ANNA STEN. An artist's sketch of the Russian star whose new picture: "A Woman Alone" will shortly be seen in Bombay.

## WEEK'S PICTURE PARADE

**BROADWAY—"Stowaway", starring Shirley Temple with a Chinese background. (Revival.)**

**CAPITOL—"Fight For Your Lady", comedy romance featuring Jack Oakie, John Boles and Ida Lupino. Good clean unpretentious fun.**

**EROS—"Something To Sing About", bright musical comedy, featuring James Cagney and Evelyn Daw. Also magic and illusions on stage by "Erlando".**

**EXCELSIOR—"Night Club Scandal", murder drama with background of New York's night life, starring John Barrymore.**

**GLOBE—"Dick Tracy", detective thriller serial, featuring Ralph Byrd and Kay Hughes.**

**PALACE—"High, Wide And Handsome", musical drama featuring Irene Dunne. American pioneering background. (Revival.)**

**PATHE—"West of Shanghai", featuring Boris Karloff as a Chinese War Lord. Exciting.**

**REGAL—"Heidi", starring Shirley Temple in a lovable role with Jean Hearsholt A real treat for Shirley fans.**

**WELLINGTON—"Navy Blue And Gold", romance of the American Navy, starring Lionel Barrymore with Robert Young and James Stewart.**

SHIRLEY TEMPLE, two of whose pictures, "Stowaway" (Broadway) and "Heidi" (Regal) are seen this week.

## AN OLD RUSSIAN CUSTOM!

### Lump Of Sugar Holds Up Production Of "A Woman Alone"

Most people are familiar with Anna Sten, the glamorous screen star. But few people know that her early days in her native Russia were spent in grim poverty.

There were lighter moments, of course, and one of these was revealed while she was making her earliest film for Garrett Klement, "A Woman Alone", which will be shortly seen at the Excelsior Theatre.

The film is laid in pre-war Russia. One scene in which she appears depicts a cafe in Petrograd. When Miss Sten arrived on the set she noticed one important omission. It was the custom in those days to have a large lump of sugar suspended over each table. Those customers with enough kopeks to spare would order two licks of sugar with their tea. Sugar was so scarce and expensive in Russia at the beginning of the century that this was the only way in which the poorer classes could appease that sweet tooth.

Miss Sten reminded her husband, Eugene Frenke, who directed the film, of this, and production was held up until the sugar was obtained.

Co-starring with Anna Sten in "A Woman Alone" is Henry Wilcoxon.

## Shirley's Latest, "Heidi" Comes To Regal

### Great Little Star In Yet Another Lovable Role

Millions the world over have been enthralled by the warmth, the tenderness and the charming beauty of Johanna Spyri's beloved story of "Heidi" and all the colourful folk who lived and laughed and loved high up in the Swiss Alps, just beneath the stars. Translated into all languages and read everywhere it is a story that had to wait for its star before it could be brought to the screen. The 20th Century-Fox production of "Heidi" starring Shirley Temple which comes to the Regal Theatre from to-day, is the picture for which she'll be remembered always. "Heidi" brings a Shirley Temple more lovable than has ever been known. Bringing love to hearts filled with hate and a twinkle to eyes filled with tears, "Heidi" tells of an embittered mountain-top exile, brilliantly portrayed by Jean Hersholt reclaimed from his fierce hatred of the world, of a young girl who finds the strength and courage to walk again and of the little heroine who brings everyone a new zest for life.

Arthur Treacher and Helen Westley play prominent roles in the story, and Pauline Moore, Thomas Beck, Mary Nash, Sidney Blackmer, Mady Christian and Sing Rumann are also featured in the cast. Written into the faithfully transcribed screen play by Walter Ferris and Julien Josephson are two dance sequences that present the great little star of the screen at her greatest "In Our Little Wooden Shoes", the specially composed song by Lew Pollack and Sidney D. Mitchell, gives Shirley a gay and charming interlude in the warmly dramatic story.

It was in "Wee Willie Winkie" that she made her first attempt at a straight dramatic role an attempt so successful that Darryl F. Zanuck, 20th Century-Fox production chief decided to make "Heidi" in the big picture tradition set by the Kipling Classic. Remaining unspoiled in the midst of it all, Shirley was wide-eyed with elation when she was assigned the role and wanted to be assured that all the things that made "Heidi" so colourful to her would be retained in the picture.

Shirley Temple in a scene from "Heidi," at Regal.

## MURDER DRAMA AT EXCELSIOR

### "Night Club Scandal" Features Barrymore

A delightful exposition of nonchalant fooling by Lynne Overman is a highlight of the well-knit murder melodrama, "Night Club Scandal" which opens to-day at the Excelsior.

Opening scenes make no secret of the fact that Dr. Tindal murdered his wife. Through a series of ingeniously handled scenes, the narration goes on to reveal the doctor's cunning alibi, and astute manner in which he has contrived to throw the blame on Frank Marlan, his wife's lover. Marlan is tried and sentenced to death, but at the last moment a resourceful reporter—who up to now had mainly wise-cracked his way through the development—discovers a dramatic clue and finally the doctor is unmasked.

The dramatic build-up of the doctor's devilish plot is clever and plausible, and did we not know the murderer's identity, we could have no quarrel with the evidence which sends an innocent man to his doom.

Rich in crisp incident, replete with snappy back-chat, and well portrayed throughout, the picture is an excellent example of the mystery thriller. In addition to Lynne Overman, who strolls airily away with the picture, the narration is finely served by Charles Bickford as the quite efficient detective badgered by the wise-cracks of Overman, by John Barrymore as the baleful murderer, and Louise Campbell as the distracted sister of the accused man, the latter role being effectively sketched in by Harvey Stephens.

## ANOTHER SHIRLEY PICTURE!

### "Stowaway" Revived At Broadway

Teeming with danger, excitement, thrills, warlord bandits, Shirley Temple, as a little waif, talks and sings Chinese in "Stowaway" which is revised at the Broadway, Dadar.

As Ching-Ching, the adopted daughter of a missionary couple killed in a rebel raid, Shirley is picked up by Robert Young, a carefree young millionaire who is touring the world in a vain attempt to get away from himself. Shirley, accidentally stowing away in a Young's car on a cruise ship, is instrumental in his meeting Alice Faye, pretty fiancee of stuffy young Allan Lane.

JOHN BOLES. Who is featured in "Fight For Your Lady", at Capitol.

## "FIGHT FOR YOUR LADY"

### Comedy Romance At Capitol

Bright comedy, romance and thrills mingle with stimulating effect in the feature "Fight For Your Lady", which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre. Jack Oakie and John Boles are starred in the picture, with Ida Lupino and Margot Grahame as the featured players. They, with Gordon Jones, Erik Rhodes and Paul Gilfoyle, become involved in as wild and humorous a series of adventures as ever stirred movie patrons into laughing gusts of enthusiasm. A highlight of the action is a duelling scene between Rhodes and Boles, with the former impersonating a European duellist of terrific killing reputation, who counts his victims by the score and intends to add Boles to the number. The efforts of Oakie, Gilfoyle and others to stop the intended slaughter brings about some extraordinary complications that are absurdly comic.

The work of the principals is at all times excellent, with Boles and Oakie proving themselves comedians of the first rank. Ida Lupino, as singer in a Hungarian cafe, gives a fine performance, Margot Grahame wins plaudits in the role of a British actress of the accomplished gold-digging type, and Erik Rhodes is effectively ferocious as the all-conquering European duellist. Gordon Jones scores a hit as the double-crossing wrestler in the opening scene, in a London grappling show.

## "NAVY BLUE AND GOLD"

### Colourful Story Of Annapolis At Wellington

Acclaimed as one of the most authentic stories ever written about the United States Naval Academy, "Navy Blue and Gold" M.-G.-M. picture comes this week at the Wellington. The picture is headed by a strong cast including Robert Young, James Stewart, Lionel Barrymore, Florence Rice, Billie Burke, Tom Brown, Samuel S. Hinds, Paul Kelly and Barnett Parker.

It portrays the poignant devotion of cadets pledged to their country's service, the heartaches of stern character-building discipline, the thrilling sportsmanship of the Navy's titanic football games, and the love of two players for the sister of their pal. Many scenes for the picture were filmed on the grounds at Annapolis.

Boris Karloff in a scene from "West of Shanghai," at Pathe.

JOHN BARRYMORE, LOUISE CAMPBELL and EVELYN BRENT in "Night Club Scandal," at Excelsior this week.

Billie Burke and Tom Brown in "Navy Blue and Gold"

# Unprecedented Response From All Parts Of Country

## TOTAL INCOME NEARING 30 LAKHS

### Bihar Central Relief Committee Submits Report And Accounts

The Earthquake which occurred in the afternoon of 15th January, 1934, was the most terrible natural calamity that overtook any part of the globe within living memory. The devastation spread over an area of more or less 30,000 square miles with a population of about fifteen millions. The need for immediate relief was keenly felt and the Bihar Central Relief Committee came into existence only a few days after the catastrophe. This Committee was later on enlarged into an All-India Organisation.

UNPRECEDENTED RESPONSE.

The magnitude of the distress and sufferings of the people of the affected area evoked an unprecedented response from all parts of the country and even beyond. Help in cash and kind began to pour in. Men and women workers also came in large numbers to render relief personally and it has to be gratefully acknowledged that they did admirable work in the affected parts. The Committee was also fortunate enough in receiving the voluntary services of a large number of doctors, engineers, trained accountants, auditors and other trained men for different kinds of work that the Committee was called upon to undertake and perform. The International Volunteers for Peace under the direction and guidance of Dr. Pierrie Ceresole also sent some workers to the scene who rendered most valuable service and were a source of the greatest inspiration to the local workers.

TOTAL INCOME.

The total receipts of donations in cash amounted to Rs. 28,86,084-11-6½. This includes a sum of Rs. 1,52,470-2-0 received from Foreign Countries. Other incomes were Rs. 43,242-1-4 from interest and Rs. 35,642-10-6 from sale-proceeds of gifts in kind not considered to be of any practical use to the sufferers, and Rs. 13,306-9-10 from miscellaneous sources. The grand total of all incomes was therefore Rs. 29,88,276-1-2½.

GIFTS RECEIVED.

In addition, large quantities of gifts in kind was also received and most of which were distributed amongst the sufferers and it is estimated that the value of these gifts received for distribution was not less than at least Rs. 5 lacs.

The reports published from time to time deal exhaustively with the details of the various works which the B. C. R. C. had to perform since its inception and therefore it is proposed not to go over the same in details herein.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the Committee up to 31st January, 1938, amounted to Rs. 27,68,706-8-10½ out of which Rs. 26,63,520-2-5 was spent in actual relief work and Rs. 1,05,186-6-5½ on establishment and other administrative charges. The ratio of the latter to total expenditure was thus about 3.79 which must be considered to be very satisfactory.

The special work for which the Committee came into existence being over, it is felt that it should now be dissolved and a smaller body brought into being for administrating the funds that yet remain unexpended consistent with objects for which the fund was raised. It is therefore proposed that a Board of Trustees may be formed to take over charge of the assets and liabilities of the B. C. R. C.


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## ARJUN SINGH SENTENCED

CALCUTTA. Feb. 25.

Arjun Singh was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, under Section 19-F of the Arms Act, for possessing one five-chambered revolver and fifty live cartridges without licence.

He was arrested by the Customs authorities, following the discovery of the above articles in one of his suit cases while landing from s.s. "Santhia" at Outram Ghat, Calcutta. Several inflammatory leaflets of the Hindustan Ghadar Party, entry whereof into India has been forbidden, were also found in his suit case.

The accused disclaimed ownership of the suit case and its contents, and said that he had been to Canada eleven years ago, and came back to India for his marriage.—United Press.

*Our Hyderabad Letter*

## MEMORANDUM TO CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS COMMITTEE

### Medical Association Deplores Absence Of Health Ministry

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail).

The first session of the Hyderabad State Arya Vaisya Conference was held at Hyderabad on 12th and 13th February under the presidency of Mr. Dandu Pentiah Guptha, a wealthy merchant of Secundrabad.

The Chairman in the course of his speech observed that the Vaisyas lagged behind in education and exhorted them to take up to educational activities and then various other activities concerning their welfare.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S MEMORANDUM

The Hyderabad Branch of the Indian Medical Association, has submitted a memorandum to the Constitutional Reforms Committee, Hyderabad. Analysing the present situation in Hyderabad and the work that is being done by the Health Ministries, since the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, the member of the Association observe that they are forced to take note of the fact that no Health Ministry exists, and that the Health and Medical Department are, at present subordinate part of the portfolio of the Military Minister and his Secretary, both of whom being non-medical men, could not and should not be, expected to judge or even to know the seriousness of the medical problems involved, and that the Director of the Health and Medical Department was the sole and final authority and source of information to the Minister and Secretary.

"Since it is the avowed intention of the Nizam's Government, continue the members, as conveyed in the Firman of H.E.H. the Nizam, to remodel the structure of the Governmental machinery to a broader base commensurate with the times, it is the opinion of the Hyderabad Branch of the Indian Medical Association that Public Health and its allied problems be given their legitimate place. For this, a Health Ministry on lines similar to those obtaining in the more progressive British Indian Provinces at present should be adopted as the least measure.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW ON REPORT OF EDUCATION DEPT.

"In connection with Scouting, Brathachari Movement in Bengal might be studied with a view to its adoption with the necessary modifications to suit local conditions, because it embodies the spirit of the people and is likely to arouse popular enthusiasm," says a Government Review on the Education Department Reports for 1935 1936 issued in the form of a Communique. However, the annual administration reports of the Education Department seems to have been kept confidential as hitherto.

The Government Review on the Report of the Education Department for the years 1344 and 1345 Fasli lays down the broad features of the future policy of the Department. It has been suggested that the efforts of the Education Department should be specially directed towards the development of primary Education in the State. Not only should the number of primary schools be increased but the quality of instruction imparted in them be also greatly improved. It is emphasised that the object should be to develop Primary Education in such a way as to make it suffice for the ordinary, daily needs of the masses. The Department is asked that in raising the grade of any school, care should be exercised to see that the staff, building and equipment are adequate and that the school attains to the minimum of efficiency required for the higher grade before its standard is raised.

DEVISING OF A SUITABLE CURRICULUM

It is pointed out that a matter of the first importance as regards girls' schools is the devising of a suitable curriculum, and that as such Government would like to receive suggestions with regard to this from the Department for consideration. As the present expenditure on secondary education exceeds that on Primary Education, it is suggested that in future this process should be reversed so that more money is spent on Primary than on Secondary Education.

The department is advised to make such arrangements as would attract a larger number of depressed class pupils, so that they may receive their education along with the others, thus obviating the invidious distinction between the depressed and other classes. As Government are not entirely satisfied with the training given in normal schools in general and those for women in particular, it is suggested that arrangement should be made for an expert inspection of these institutions and report submitted to Government so that the necessary reform may be introduced. Attention is drawn towards the question of increasing the usefulness of the College of Physical Training to the Education Department.

CINEMA AND WIRELESS FOR EDUCATION

Among new measures it is suggested that it would be desirable to open a school for the Deaf and Dumb and a school for the Blind on the most approved lines. For this purpose it would be worthwhile to depute some intelligent teachers to Calcutta and other places in order that they may undergo a training in this class of work.

The potentialities of the cinema and the wireless as means of popular education in villages should be explored and suggestions submitted to Government. A model Kindergarten and Nursery class be maintained in Hyderabad on the best lines so that it may serve as a model for showing teachers from the districts the application of the principles of Frobel and Montissori. The question may also be considered of opening a training school for women teachers in Kindergarten methods.

As regards the need for trained staff, it is laid down that persons wishing to join the department must become trained at their own expense.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Realising the importance of physical fitness, the Department is asked to endeavour that every school boy should take part in some game or other, especially running and jumping, as well as outdoor games, while in girls' schools, calisthenics, rythmics, folk dances and village songs should be introduced and games played of a kind suitable for girls.

Regarding Aided Schools it has been laid down that they should not only be required to conform to the Government curriculum of subjects but should reach and keep up a minimum standard of efficiency in every direction before they can expect financial assistance from Government, while the Grant-in-Aid rules should be revised with this object in view so that financial assistance will be relative to efficiency, the total amount of aid being subject to a certain maximum.

# NO CHARGE AGAINST PROF. RANGA

### Punjab Premier Admits It: Assembly Debate On Adjournment Motion

LAHORE, Feb. 24.

By 22 against 61 votes the Punjab Assembly rejected this morning the adjournment motion as regards the order served on Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central), prohibiting his entry into the Punjab for one year, while he was coming to Lahore on the 4th Feb. to preside over the Bank and Insurance Employees' Conference.

Moving the adjournment Sardar Harisingh questioned the expediency of order which, he said, cannot be justified by any canons of justice or sense of civil liberty. He wondered how such an order could be served on Prof. Ranga, who is believer in the Congress creed of non-violence and is a prominent member of the Central Legislative Assembly and asked how could they support Government which cannot maintain Law and Order without recourse of such crude legislation as the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Replying the Premier Sir Sikandar at the outset said he was at a great disadvantage because he could not divulge the reasons and all circumstances which led to the passing of such an order was for the simple reason that would have very unhappy repercussions. At the same time he wanted to make it clear that he was making no charge or insinuation against Prof. Ranga and that there was nothing personally against Prof. Ranga so far as he knew. But he did not know whether Prof. Ranga himself was aware of certain organisations in the Province which intended to utilise his presence to organise meetings and demonstrations with a view to accentuating mass action.

Mr. Malik Barkat Ali (Muslim League) said that during Sir Michael Odyer's regime such orders, banning the entry into the Punjab were issued against Mr Bepin Chandra Paul, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and others, and he hoped that the present democratic Government would certainly behave better.

PUNJAB GOVT. AND FEDERATION

Replying to Mr. Deshbandu Gupta, the Premier informed the House that the Punjab Government had not addressed any communication to the India Government embodying its views on Federation. His Government had not formed any view on the question though personally he thought that there should be some sort of Federation.—United Press.

# MINIMUM WAGE FOR EMPLOYEES

### Bombay Corporation Adopts Proposal

Men, women and boys employed on daily wages in the Bombay Municipality will also get the benefit of minimum wages which shall not be less than Rs. 25, exclusive of house rent, etc. This question came before the Municipal Corporation on Friday, when Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy as Chairman of the Standing Committee moved to fix Establishment Schedule of the various departments, so as to admit a minimum salary of Rs. 25, exclusive of benefits such as House Rent Allowance.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconded the proposition.

Mr. V. S. Velinker moved an amendment that the daily wages should be based on a minimum salary of Rs. 25 per month to include men, women and boys working on daily wages also and the Standing Committee be requested to revise the Schedule of Establishment.

The amendment was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

ACTING DEPUTY

The Corporation also appointed on the recommendation of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, Mr. V. V. Shaligram, Deputy Accountant to act as Deputy Municipal Commissioner, in absence on leave of Mr. S. A. Shete, existing incumbent of the post.

Mr. M. A. Dhabholker moved an amendment to invite nominations and to fix a day for the election. Dr. M. C. Javle moved another amendment to record the recommendation of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee and to carry on the work of the Deputy Commissioner by departmental arrangement.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh suggested to appoint Mr. Shivdasani, Deputy Commissioner Improvements to work in addition to his own duties.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter recommended Mr. Wagle, the Test Audit Officer.

All the amendments were negatived and Mr. Shaligram, the Deputy Accountant was appointed as Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

The Corporation on the motion of Mr. Soonderdas Morarji seconded by Mr. M. F. Serang, named the Worli Sea Face Road as "Maulana Abdul Gaffar Road".

The House then adjourned till Tuesday.

## *HOW PROHIBITION WORKS IN SALEM*

### *Annamalai 'Varsity Appoints Research Student To Report*

CHIDAMBARAM, (Madras), February 25.

The authorities of the Annamalai University have appointed a special research student to ascertain whether the Prohibition Scheme introduced at Salem on October 1st last is working properly, to learn the economic and social benefits derived from it, and also to ascertain whether the scope of such work could be extended to other districts; to record whether those who had lost their jobs such as tree-tappers, etc., had secured other employment; and to study the constructive work undertaken by the Special Development Officer who is in charge of Rural Development.

The research student will work in collaboration with Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Nayudu, University Professor of Economics, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and General Secretary of the Indian Economic Association.

The Government of Madras have agreed to give all the necessary facilities in connection with this work.

The report of the research will be published in the course of three months.—United Press.

SHIMOGA.—The Mysore State Medical Conference, as finally fixed, will take place at Hassan on March 2, 4 and 5. Rajamanthrapravina N. Madhava Rao, the second member of the Council, will open the Conference.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

# Two Problems Before London

## Political Circles

## Army Purge In Germany And Italy's Ambitions In Spain

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 12.
(By Air Mail.)

The Army purge in Germany and the spate of speculation and propaganda in Rome relating to Mussolini's intentions in Spain are the two main subjects of discussion in political circles here.

So far as Spain is concerned British official circles feel assured that a much more promising atmosphere exists. They are ready to believe that Mussolini's attitude towards Spain has been modified although no knowledge of any new proposal on his part is admitted. British Government therefore appears to be inclined to get its British backers to raise a demand for mediation in the Spanish war on the grounds that the majority of the Spanish people are tired of fighting and that therefore, the time is now ripe for a "peace parley between the two sides." The Government intends that such a demand shall be made more or less simultaneously with the flood of inspired "diplomatic" stories now appearing in the Press to the effect that Italy is prepared to co-operate with Britain for the suppression of piracy, that Italy will fight no more in Spain, and so forth. Well aware of the reaction of the British people to its last attempt to do a deal with Italy—the Hoare-Laval Fact during the Abyssinian war—the Government is determined this time to prepare the ground more thoroughly so as to ensure that there will not be a slip-up. Already some progress is reported to have been made in this direction. The approach to the various groups in Parliament whose support the Government hopes to attract is varied according to the character of the quarry.

PACIFIST VIEWS.

I am told that in humanitarian, pacifist circles, the argument runs somewhat as follows: The Spanish war is becoming more and more brutal, the majority of the Spanish people are longing for peace, therefore Britain's role—in keeping with her pacifist traditions, is now to step forward and enforce a compromise. In circles more scared of Nazi Germany than of Fascist Italy, the whispers assume a different form, though the note is familiar. We are told that in face of the changes in Berlin which make Germany even more dangerous than she was before, it is now absolutely essential for Britain and Italy to compose their difficulties and therefore to find a settlement of the Spanish conflict. But, actually the ultimate aim of such compromise is to save reaction in Spain—possibly dropping General Franco in the process—and assist Mussolini to get out of the difficulties in which he has now become involved. The Duce is not only deeply involved in Spain, but also in Abyssinia, where both more men and more money are needed. He is also faced with a serious financial position and rapidly growing unrest at home.

A compromise in Spain, with the establishment of some form of reactionary "Government" there controlled in the long run jointly by British and Italian finance to be the ultimate aim. To put across such a scheme in all its naked callousness would, of course be impossible. That is where the Liberal, Labour and Pacifist support—in the name of "humanity"—comes in. First sign that such a drive for "mediation" is due very some to break into the open was the publication in the "Star," a Liberal paper, early in the week, of a memorial prepared by an obscure body calling itself the International Arbitration League, with headquarters in Victoria Street, London. The memorial declared that 70 per cent. of the population of Spain are "against Communism and Fascism" and would therefore welcome a compromise and it urges that Britain and the United States, as signatories to the Treaty of Algeciras, should carry out this work of "mediation". The International Arbitration League is not in itself an important organisation. What, however, is significant is that it numbers among its Vice-Presidents such friends of the Spanish people as Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., and Mr. Ernest Thurtle, M.P., and that, in the "Star" report, this fact was tactfully stressed, although I understand these Vice-Presidents have not been consulted on the matter.

Additionally significant is the fact that this memorandum was only to give the "Star" and to no other paper, and that the Liberal newspaper and its linked daily, the "News Chronicle", which have been among the loudest in proclaiming that Mussolini, is ready to withdraw his troops from Spain, in fact, is already doing so.

TROUBLE FOR NAZIS.

Despite angry denials in Berlin, news of disturbances in the eastern part of the Reich continue to leak persistenly across the German-Polish border. In Gleiwitz and other cities appeared illegal posters and thousands of leaflets against the Nazi regime and Hitler. At the same time the castless of the big landowners in the area are reported to have been raided by strong forces of secret police, apparently in the belief that officers of the eastern garrisons had gathered to conspire there. Apart from the fact of the posters and leaflets at Gleiwitz and elsewhere, the only development which appears to be definitely established about the situation within Germany is that in all the garrisons and barracks mixed commissions of Nazi officials and Army officers are carrying out a kind of "comb out" off officers of all ranks along the lines followed among the General in the big reorganisation of last week. It is to be assumed that in many places the appearance of these Commissions has given rise to some sharp dissensions, and it is known that the Commissions have wide and drastic powers to deal with any resistance to their decisions.

BRITAIN'S GAME SPOILED

There are rumours and counter-rumours, just as there are official German contradictions and counter-contradictions by the press correspondent of foreign newspapers. However, it is interesting to note that the London "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" in its news from Berlin on Saturday last (February 5) stated that on Tuesday (February 1) when von Fritsch was arrested, he had been expecting to give a dinner party to the British and French Ambassadors. However, in the subsequent report of that story published in this country the name of the British Ambassador had been omitted from the list of those to be present at the dinner and attention was concentrated on the reported intrigue between General Fritsch and M. Daladier. It is now believed that when Ambassador Henderson had to see about getting his ticket for London instead of having dinner with the German General, and the latter had to dine with Himmler's gunmen hanging round the front door, a great deal more was spoiled than a good dinner. The French were to be present at that dinner party in a very secondary capacity. I am told by a well-informed source that the dinner party was to mark a new stage in what was primarily a British game.

NEW TERMS

Sir Neville Henderson, the British Ambassador in Berlin, was expected to discuss with General von Fritsch the Western Pact. If Mr. Henderson had succeeded in his mission, there were a number of highly placed official and political gentlemen in London who would have gone round the country declaring the imminence of the Western Pact, based, of course, on the idea that "The German Army is with us"—meaning, no doubt, that General von Fritsch and some others belonging to his group. But as it turned out, Sir Neville Henderson returned to London to report two different aspects of the Nazi situation. The Foreign office was told that the Western Pact was blown up with von Fritsch and his industrial friends, that instead, the British would now have to consider a new series of "terms"—drawn up this time by Herr von Ribbentrop. These terms to include (a) financial assistance (to be provided with the machinery of the Zeeland report). (b) Open co-operation of Britain not in a "Western Pact" but in the anti-comintern triangle Berlin-Tokyo-Rome. (c) Agreement about civilian air bombing —or rather an agreement to discuss the prohibition of civilian air bombing.

A LITTLE WAR.

The present situation in Germany has provoked a little war between Berlin and the headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation. The latter has faithfully given to its listeners the reports that it had received from four news agencies in connection with the German Army purge. The Gods in Berlin got upset about it and their mouthpiece, the "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" put the blame for the Berlin reports on the head of the recently formed Propaganda Committee of the British Government. "It is a most peculiar coincidence", the "Korrespondenz" writes "that in the short existence of only a few days of this Committee British broadcasting has already inaugurated a campaign against Germany which reveals a directing hand. The continual repetition of reports which everyone acquainted with Germany immediately recognises as erroneous allows practically no other explanation than that a uniform management is pursuing the goal of doing harm to Germany's prestige by systematic and doubtful propaganda obviously in order to have a better start itself." The newspaper concluded: "Propaganda should, however, never be of a character to lower the prestige of a nation at home and abroad which desires to live in peace and friendship with the British Nation. A year ago Britain experienced grave domestic difficulties. (Apparently, the Abdication of Edward VIII) Perhaps it is unnecessary to remind England of the attitude which Germany took up at that time.'

DEPRESSION FEARS.

In domestic matters, the only item of importance during the week is the memorandum presented to Sir John Simon (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) by the Federation of British Industries. In this memorandum the big industrialists state that "there are already signs that the peak of business activity is passing". Therefore, they demand that there shall be no increase in taxation, that they shall be taxed less, and that full expenditure on rearmament shall be met by loan. In plain words, this demand means inflation. Instead of the rich being taxed, they lend the money for a high return, while the British workers and middle-classes are robbed through higher prices. In Parliament on Wednesday last a Conservative motion was brought in demanding a lowering of taxation. The seconder of this motion, Mr. Boothby, closely connected with the City, openly advocated inflation. "The only ways of avoiding a financial crisis of the greatest magnitude," he said, "were to cut down expenditure ruthlessly or to achieve a rapid and substantial increase in revenue." Mr. Boothby dismissed the former as impossible, impracticable, cruel and retrograde. In his opinion inflation was the only way out.

It will be remembered that Mr. Boothby has already earned notoriety by his recent advocacy of one year's compulsory Labour service, including military training, after the Hitler model. The "Times", which applauded the proposal of conscription, has equally applauded the new economic programme. The typical Hitler recipe for economic crisis is thus now being advocated by powerful financial and industrial interests in England.

## SIR MANECKJI WARNS PRESSMEN

### Sequel To Premature Publication Of Notices And Questions

NEW DELHI, Feb. 24.

A stern warning to members and to the Press against the undesirability of premature publication of notices of questions and resolutions before they were finally admitted by the President and appeared on the order Paper, was uttered in the Council of State by the President, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, to-day.

Sir Maneckji hoped that his warning would be appreciated by the members, who were known for their sound judgment and commonsense, and who, he was sure, would enhance the dignity of the House by maintaining the convention, to which he had referred.

THE CONSEQUENCES

He had no power to stop a breach of privilege, but he had intrinsic authority to remove from the gallery Pressmen who were found to have deliberately committed a breach of this privilege. He did not want to exercise this extreme step in the present case but he would not hesitate to do so if any such breach was committed again.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu enquired how members could communicate with their constituencies on certain important questions, which might be disallowed either by the President or the Governor-General from being raised in the Legislature.

The President reiterated the practice in the House of Commons where the publication of such matters was held to be a violation of privilege. The only possible remedy was for a member to approach the speaker privately, and he was sure the speaker would probably be able to convince the member concerned.—A. P.

## TROUBLE BREWING ON THE AFRICAN FRONT

(Continued from Page 6).

while presenting the Report: "I thank the Government for removing the cloud of hardship and suffering which was rather hanging for four years and which caused much of the public criticism here in Zanzibar and elsewhere. I agree sir that it is an excellent scheme. I am obliged particularly to the Hon. the Attorney-General for conceding and very sympathetically considering most of the proposals that were contained in the memorandum of the Indian National Association, and which were raised by me in the Committee that was appointed by your excellency. The only thing that now remains for me is to say that I hope and trust that the spirit in which this Bill has been framed....will be worked out."

### Uganda

Neither the Government nor the ginnery owners have listened to the appeals of the Indian middlemen in the cotton trade of the Protectorate and distress is getting more and more acute amongst them. In spite of their showing that they can in no circumstances pay a heavy ginning charge, no reduction has been made. Consequently they have not been able to purchase any cotton this season and it is reckoned that about thirty thousand Indian and African men and women are without the means of maintenance. Their last resort is an appeal to the Imperial Government in England and if no redress comes from overseas a serious situation must arise. They requested Sir Purshottamdas to mediate and find out a formula by which the industry should be organised with a place for the smaller Indian in the sun, but that magnate has informed them that their ideas are impracticable and he would not be able to do anything for them. Sir Purshottamdas' firm owns a large number of ginneries in the Protectorate, its chief manager represented the Indian community on the Protectorate Legislature for a number of years and is the President of the Busoga Ginning Pool at the present moment. What is required of Sir Purshottam is to persuade his firm and his colleagues that a reasonable economic charge should be levied for the ginning of the seed cotton tendered by such Indian traders as do not possess a ginnery. These former, however, insist on charging ten cents a pound of lint whereas the actual cost of ginning is only two cents and a half. The ginning charges for such dint in Cyprus is 4 cents in Tanganyika eight cents, in South Africa seven cents, in the Sudan six cents and in India four cents. The alternative for middlemen is to have a ginnery of their own but Government do not give new ginnery sites and the ginners' combine would not sell any ginnery to any one not belonging to their pool except at an enormously prohibitive price. Uganda is therefore, hatching a crisis of the very first magnitude, for the native population which has been steadily opposing the attempts of the pool owners to maintain a close monopoly of the trade and depressing prices and otherwise obstructing progress are beginning to take matters in their own hands. This time by refusing to sell any cotton unless they were transported to ginneries in lorries belonging to ginners they broke the transport pool organised by ginners within one week. They have now approached Government with a request that they should be taught how to sell their cotton as lint direct themselves. The move is a portent, but capitalism does not take warnings. Unless wiser counsels prevail in India and pressure is brought to bear on the local managers of Indian firms from that end to settle this quarrel of the Indian ginners with Indian middlemen the Indians should prepare themselves to lose the Protectorate for ever.


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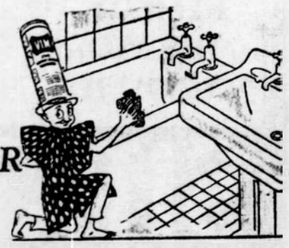

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VICKS VAPORUB


# PROVISION FOR NEW SCHEMES IN BUDGET

(Continued from page 20)

ment of Bombay owed to the Government of India a debt amounting to 33.15 crores. Out of this 10.61 crores were loans which had been passed on to the Bombay Municipal Corporation and are therefore the responsibility of the municipal tax-payer in Bombay city. The balance amounting to 22.54 crores is the consolidated debt which Government have to return to the Government of India in equated instalments over a period of 45 years at 4½ per cent.

Out of this consolidated debt, however, a sum of 4.12 crores consists of loans advanced to the late Improvement Trust and is therefore being repaid by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. These loans have been consolidated with Government loans because they are long-dated.

The total debt liability of the general tax-payer in this Province amounted therefore to 18.42 crores, repayable over a period of 45 years. The annual debt charges of the Government share of the consolidated debt are nearly one crore of rupees. In addition to this we took over additional liability in respect of provident funds, endowment funds, etc., to the extent of 4.66 crores which will have to be repaid on some future date. These funds have been shown in detail in the appendix to this volume.

The Government share of the consolidated debt consisted of following items: A sum of 7.44 crores was outstanding on account of the Bombay Development Scheme, which has proved a costly financial failure. 4.62 crores were on account of irrigation works which also impose a burden on the tax-payer as the net receipts are less than the interest charges. A sum of 4.89 crores of P.W.D. works such as buildings, bridges and water works. The balance of 1.47 crores represented advances taken for financing the Provincial Loans and Advance Account. The assets of Government against the debt consisted of liabilities by cultivators, by minor municipalities, co-operative housing societies, etc., who had borrowed loans from Government.

The total debt liability of Government is about 1-1|2 times the annual revenue of Government and the debt charges amount to the roughly 9 per cent. of the annual revenue.

## *Revised Estimate*

BUDGET AND REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1937-38:—The budget estimates for the current year contemplated a revenue deficit of just over 18-1|2 lakhs. The revised estimates show a revenue surplus of 10-1|2 lakhs. The following are the main items contributing to the betterment:

Receipts:

| | lakhs. |
|---|---|
| 1. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax .. | +27 |
| 2. Land Revenue .. | —10.3 |
| 3. Provincial Excise .. | +11.31 |
| 4. Stamps .. | + 10.21 |

EXPENDITURE

| | lakhs. |
|---|---|
| 5. Expenditure under "Education" .. | +7.52 |

This increase is due mainly to payment of arrears of primary education grants to the Ahmedabad Municipality and to the non-realisation of the lump cut.

On the basis of the eight-monthly estimates the current year is expected to close with a cash balance of 114.67 lakhs, consisting of the following Items:

| | Lakhs of rupees. |
|---|---|
| Famine Relief Fund | —0.33 |
| Central Road Development Account — | 6.29 |
| Press Depreciation Reserve Fund .. | 1.40 |
| Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund .. | 5.20 |
| Undischarged B. D. Loan | 1.72 |
| Other accounts (grants received for specific purposes) .. | 1.60 |
| Other debt heads (including Provident Funds) .. | 19.91 |
| Loan saving .. | —38.88 |
| Balance with Reserve Bank and Treasuries | 44.00 |
| Free Balance .. | 73.76 |

The free balance consists of 22.81 lakhs on account of surplus in the Provincial Loans and Advance Account and 50.95 lakhs consisting of the revenue surplus of 1936-37 and the estimated revenue surplus of the current year.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1938-39

The transactions of the next year are estimated to be as follows:—

| | Lakhs of Rupees. |
|---|---|
| Revenue Receipts | 1,209.03 |
| Revenue Expenditure | 1,249.84 |
| Revenue Deficit | 40.81. |
| Debt Head Receipts | 3,691.38 |
| Capital and Debt Head Disbursements | 3,693.23 |
| Capital and Debt Head Deficit | 1.85 |
| Closing Balance | 72.01 |

In comparison with the revised estimates of the current year the important changes included in next year's estimates are the following:—

RECEIPTS:—

Land Revenue, ...plus 21 lakhs of rupees due to expectation of a normal season.

Excise, ...minus 26 lakhs of rupees due to prohibition policy.

Stamps, ...minus 7½ lakhs of rupees current year's receipts included some windfalls not expected next year.

EXPENDITURE:—

Other revenue expenditure, ... plus 10½ lakhs of rupees additional provision for minor irrigation works.

Education, ...plus 22½ lakhs of rupees mainly for new educational schemes.

Civil Works, ...minus 12 lakhs of rupees mainly due to absence of provision of scarcity works and reduced debit of establishment, etc., charges on prorata distribution

## *New Schemes*

The following are the more important of the new schemes for which provision has been entered in the next year's budget:—

| ITEM. | Expenditure In lakhs of rupees. |
|---|---|
| 1. Prohibition (27.4 fall in receipts and 2.6 increased in expenditure). | 30.00 |
| 2 New Schemes of educational expansion and improvement under consideration | 24.00 |
| 3. Grant for village water supply | 10.00 |
| 4. Improvement of rural health, especially by encouraging medical men to settle in villages | 2.00 |
| 5 Construction of new minor irrigation works | 12.50 |
| 6 Village Panchayats. (For holding election to Village Panchayats and for giving them grants-in-aid so as to set them up on their feet) | 4.00 |
| 7. Provision of Open Spaces round village sites | 1.00 |
| 8. Experiments in artificial silk | 0.71 |
| 9. Ayurvedic and Unani teaching | 0.80 |
| 10 Fishing in high seas by a steam launch | 0.52 |
| 11. "Bunding" Classes | 0.40 |
| 12. Preliminary investigations in the possibility of manufacturing pencils and paper pulp | 0.20 |
| 13. Education, medical aid and other forms of social amenities for industrial labour | 1.00 |
| 14. Industrial survey of the Province through a Committee | 0.25 |
| 15. Loans to small industries | 5.00 |

## *Closing Balance*

On the basis of the eight-monthly revised estimates of the current year and the budget estimates of next year the final closing balance at the end of 1938-39 is expected to be as follows:—

| | Lakhs of rupees. |
|---|---|
| Press Depreciation Reserve Fund | 1.12 |
| Nasik Distillery Depreciation | 6.13 |
| Undischarged B. D. Loan | 1.72 |
| Other accounts (grants received for specific purposes) | 0.67 |
| Other debt heads (including provident funds) | 43.90 |
| Loan saving | -59.01 |
| Balance with Reserve Bank and Treasuries | 44.00 |
| Free balance | 33.48 |
| Closing balance | 72.01 |

The closing balance includes 23.67 lakhs of surplus in the Provincial Loans and Advance Account."—A. P.

(Continued from column 7.)

tendered the following letter of regret to Mr. M. R. Masani for participating in the so-called no-confidence motion at Madras.

"We are grateful to you and Messrs. Jayprakash Narain and Sajjad Zaheer for your efforts to restore unity in our student movement after the unfortunate split at Madras.

"At this stage we would like to say that when the vote of no-confidence resolution was moved and passed we did not mean any personal discourtesy to you nor was it in our mind to attribute motives to you. We disagreed with your ruling and thought it wrong because we felt it would lead to a division in our ranks and a set-back in our movement.

"We sincerely regret the unpleasantness created and hope that with a united student organization we will be able to rely on your active support for solidarity".

# Towards Unity In Student Organisations

BOMBAY, Feb. 24.

Mr. M. R. Masani, who presided over the third All-India Students' Conference, has issued the following statement:—

"I am happy to be able to announce the closing of that unfortunate chapter in the student movement, which started with dissensions between different student groups at the third All-India Students' Conference at Madras, necessitating the abrupt termination by me of the Conference owing to certain points of order being raised.

TOWARDS UNITY

Efforts have been made for some time to heal the breach and restore complete unity in the student organisation. The terms have all been now accepted by both the major groups and the respective office-bearers have placed their resignations in my hands.

The Working Committee elected at Madras on December 31, 1937, has elected an agreed set of office-bearers with Mr. Ansar Harvani of Aligarh as General Secretary.

NEW EXECUTIVE

I have therefore convened a meeting of the Working Committee elected unanimously at Madras. This will be the Working Committee of the All-India Students' Federation for this year and I would appeal to all students to rally round this united Executive of theirs.

I congratulate the students of both sides who have thus come together by sinking their differences and agreeing to work together for building up a strong and united movement. The A. I. S. F., must be a united organisation embracing all students who accept and work for the realisation of the aims and objects and function in a democratic manner.

UNFOUNDED SUSPICIONS

It has been very distressing for me to note that since the Madras Conference a few students have in the Press and otherwise been making rather wild attacks on me for having had to give a certain ruling as President of their Conference. Some of them have written to me expressing regret for their part in the incidents at Madras. I am sure they have now realised how utterly unfounded their suspicions were.

I am happy at having been able to help in restoring that unity among students, which was destroyed at the Madras Conference over which unfortunately I happened to preside.

## Leaders Welcome Unity

MADRAS, Feb. 23.

The following messages have been received by the Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation in connection with their resolution on closing ranks, at Haripura:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says: "All good wishes to the Students' Federation. I am glad they have ended their petty arguments about trivial incidents. If they are worth anything they have to keep above such minor conflicts and think of the larger issues. To that end let them address themselves."

RELEASE YOUTHFUL ENERGY.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai says:—"I congratulate the Students' Federation for closing up the ranks of their workers. In the country itself the growing situation would require a similar outlook on all our work. If the Students' Federation concerned itself with all India issues on broad national lines, there is every hope, if not almost a certainty, of this union releasing youthful energy for national work."

Mr Sarat Chandra Bose says:—"It gave me very great satisfaction to learn that the disputes, which had unfortunately arisen in the Students' Federation, have been settled. I wish they will now take up their work with redoubled energy and occupy their rightful place in our national life and struggle."

PRACTICAL REMEDY.

Mr. M. N. Roy says:—"I hope that closing up its ranks, the All-India Students' Federation will turn its attention to more important problems. So long as the attempt is made to organise the students independently of the political movement, the danger of dissension will not be overcome. I hope that the students will take more interest in the actual political issues of the day than be agitated about differences of views regarding remote ideals.—United Press.

## *Regret For Madras Incidents*

Miss Shanta Gandhi, Messrs. Bishwanath Mukerjee, R. K. Gupta, Promode Sen, Ramachandra Reddy and Bishwanath Dube have

(Continued in column 3.)


13th Thirteenth GLORIOUS WEEK

The "GREATEST" can be a very mild adjective for this New Theatres hit so says a film critic.

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T. M. MANICKA BAGAVATHAR
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On SUNDAY 27th and
MONDAY 28th at 10 A.M.
in the morning.


# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Traffic Islands

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall deem it a favour if you will kindly provide a suitable place in your esteemed paper for this letter.

Recently several traffic islands have been constructed in Bombay in order to safeguard human lives from being victims of ghastly accidents wherever there is congestion of traffic and considerable vehicular movements. The fact that such traffic islands are increasing in number is by itself the best testimony of their efficiency and utility. I however wonder why such traffic islands have not so far been constructed (i) at the junction of the following roads:—

1. Corner of Fergusson Road, 2. Haines Road, 3. Worli Road, 4. Worli D. Chawl Road, 5. Waudby Road and (ii) at the junction of the road leading to the New Chaupatty and the Road leading to Dadar.

It is a well-known fact that the congestion both of traffic and vehicular movements at these junctions is awfully great with the result that hardly a day passes without the occurrence of one or the other type of accident. Indeed, these places are a source of grave danger to the safety of human lives and they are not short of veritable death traps as at these places, daring motorists go on racing which leads naturally to rash and negligent driving. The non-existence of such danger spots in a city like Bombay will enhance the reputation of those bodies who owe a duty to the public and take interests in such matters. It may be that these places concerned have escaped notice of such bodies but I trust that this letter may draw their attention and either traffic islands or some requisite Police control which are vitally essential for the protection of human lives, will be provided with the least delay possible, thus serving a cause which is at once humanitarian and vitally concerned with the very safety of human lives.—Yours, etc.,

M. HASSAM KHALEEF.
Victoria Buildings,
Near Victoria Gardens,
Byculla, Bombay, Feb. 28.

## Capital Punishment

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In unveiling the bust of Mr. Muncherji P. Kharegat, I.C.S., in recognition of his inestimable services to the Parsi community for the last twenty-five years, Sir Pheroze Sethna in a speech last Sunday said that Mr. Kharegat resigned his position in the Indian Civil Service at the early age of forty-six because as Judge in the Bombay High Court he had religious and conscientious objection against the infliction of death penalty on unhappy persons convicted of murder. Mr. Kharegat holds that as man cannot create life, man should not destroy life and that to give or take life are and ought to be the sole prerogatives of God Almighty alone. Many eminent men share Mr. Kharegat's view as the following quotations show:—

"More than one Continental nation has abolished the death penalty and has substituted long terms of imprisonment during which every effort is made to better the character of the criminal. The death penalty must eventually go; it is only a question of time and hence there is no reason why the problem should not be attacked immediately. Three hundred years hence our descendants will regard our noose with the same horror we reserve for the headsman's block, they will be unable to appreciate our savage mentality!.... The root causes of crime are bad environment and worse conditions which give no hope of alleviation for the future. Remove these root causes and you remove the majority of crime. That is the ideal policy, admittedly impossible of achievement at once but one for which the nation must strive. The spread of sound education, increasing facilities for a decent life and moderate comfort will eventually eliminate the criminal....."

It is to be hoped that the Ministers for Law and Order will give this matter earnest consideration and do what is possible to abolish death penalty altogether on grounds of humanity.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

## Revenue Remissions In Kanara

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Government have decided to continue the land revenue remissions granted last year this year also in the case of all the Talukas in the District which then enjoyed the concessions except Bhatkal Petha. The exclusion of Bhatkal Petha from the operation of this much-needed relief has justly caused annoyance and grief to the people of the Petha who rightly expected its continuation this year along with the other Talukas. The denial of the concessions is unjust and inequitable, besides being surprising. What prompted the local officials and the higher authorities to discontinue the concession in this part is beyond the ken of the people of this place as they cannot ascribe any reason for it.

This Petha which naturally and geographically forms a part of Honawar Taluka does not differ from Honavar, Kunila or Ankola Talukas, where the remissions are granted in point of climatic conditions, duration and quantity of rainfall, crops, trade and means of communication, as they constitute a homogeneous coastal strip of the District. Remissions are granted to these Talukas on the ground of slump in prices which is prevailing there. Bhatkal Petha is equally suffering from the effects of fall in prices of local agricultural produce. The price levels of agricultural produce prevailing in this Petha is in no way higher than that obtaining in Honavar or other Talukas nor has there been any rise since last year so as to disentitle it to the concessions enjoyed by the people of the neighbouring villages. On account of similarity in natural, material and economic conditions of this Petha and the above Talukas, there cannot be any appreciable difference in prices and the condition of local markets justifying the withdrawal of the concessions. On the contrary the price levels in these Talukas will naturally be higher on account of their central position and other means of communication. They can command better prices for their local produce on account of local transit and up-ghat trade through motor buses and creeks. In the absence of such facilities the agriculturists of this Petha deserved legitimately the concession and rightly feel aggrieved by the omission. The denial of the concession will adversely affect and cause them serious hardship. Government should, therefore reconsider the question, rectify the omission and consequent injustice and issue fresh orders extending the concession to this Petha also. Otherwise revenue collections in this Petha will involve serious difficulties resulting in harassment of the poor agriculturists and small holders.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM TAXPAYER.
Bhatkal, 14-2-38.

## Radio Surprise

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was duly announced that the Congress proceedings would be broadcast by the All-India Radio but we were all of a sudden informed a few hours after the Cabinet crisis were announced that the All-India Radio has cancelled the arrangements made for broadcasting!

Will the All-India Radio kindly let us know the reason why?—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.

## Closing Liquor Shops On Pay Days

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Excise Minister has done well in keeping all the Liquor and Toddy shops closed on the pay day of the Millhands and on the subsequent day but it would be better if the ban is extended to the Suburban area also because with the shops open in Bandra and Kurla it would not be very difficult for the Millhands to go there and get their pockets emptied.

The suggestion that Refreshment Rooms and Hotels should be excluded from the ban is frivolous because these so-called Refreshment Rooms exist as Refreshment Rooms only in name as in fact they are nothing better than ordinary Bars visited by Millhands and other people as well.

It is also argued in some quarters that the Millhands will defeat the object of the ban by purchasing their requirements in advance but the argument is simply untenable because just a day or two prior to receiving their pay the Millhands cannot be possible having any money on them to purchase the stuff and the Liquor shop keeper will be the last man to risk anything by giving them on credit. I also take this opportunity to suggest to the Excise Minister to appoint an additional Vigilance Officer in every district in order to effectively check the adulteration of toddy and liquor.—Yours, etc.

R. D. BALIWALA.
President, Suburban Abkari Vigilance Committee.
Bandra.

## GRANTS FOR VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

With reference to the distribution of grants for the Village Water Supply scheme sanctioned last September, the Bombay Government have directed that if any District Local Board to whom village water supply works are entrusted, entertains any special temporary establishment for the preparation of plans and estimates and for supervision of the works, the Commissioner may, at his discretion, sanction the payment to the Board, from the allotment for special village water supply placed at his disposal, of the actual cost of such special etablishment, not exceeding 5 per cent. of the actual cost of the works executed.


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as sparkling as those that adorn the sky!
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VASANTEE
in
PRABHAT'S
successful social screen play
"THE UNEXPECTED"
HINDI .... "Duniya-na-Mane?"
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B M BHARGAVA,
Secretary.


# Rural Medical Aid Plans: Industrial Survey Of Presidency

## 10 Lakhs For Supply Of Drinking Water To Villages

(Continued from Page 20).

90.63 lakhs on account of our heavy indebtedness.

The debt consists of loans which, on 1st April 1937, amounted to 7⅓ crores for Bombay Development, 4.62 crores for irrigation works, and 4.89 crores for various buildings, bridges and works of that kind and another 1.47 crores taken for financing the Provincial Loans and Advance Account. The third item necessarily brings no return in money. The irrigation works give us about 17 lakhs after deducting the necessary maintenance and establishment expenditure. The net receipts from the Bombay Development works are expected to amount to Rs. 86 thousand only during the next year.

The House will see that all our investments of borrowed money have been practically unremunerative, and the best we could do now in the matter is to see how the two major investments, irrigation and Bombay Development, could be less of a loss than they have been up to now.

The recent attempts to utilise the reclaimed land on the Back Bay have commenced to yield a little revenue and it is hoped that as a result of further expenditure for laying out roads and for improvements of that kind, for which we have provided a sum of Rs. 9½ lakhs in the current year's budget and 6¼ lakhs in the next year's, a somewhat larger revenue will be available to us in the future years.

The same tale has to be told about the Development chawls for which 3½ crores have been spent. Nearly half of them are unoccupied. This is indeed the result partly of prejudice and partly of inconvenience for residential purposes which is apprehended by would-be tenants, specially the labouring population, for whose benefit the chawls were constructed. Government have recently started improvements in these chawls with a view to make them attractive, and out of a programme of 10 lakhs of expenditure for this purpose, we intend to spend 4½ lakhs in the next year for which a supplementary demand will be submitted to the House.

Attempts are being made to induce the labourers to occupy these chawls, and I am glad to say that the efforts of the committee presided over by the Honourable the Prime Minister have begun to bear fruit. Attempts are being made to provide cheap transport facilities for labourers in the Worli area to go to their mills and it is hoped that a bus service with concession rates for them will soon begin to operate for the purpose we have in mind. Government intend to provide every possible amenity to the occupants of these chawls and a considerable part of Rs. 1 lakh we intend to spend for social service activities among the labour population will be used to make life in this chawl area attractive.

Government also intend that the menial servants in their various departments in the Bombay City will be provided with free residence in these chawls and they will be given two rooms each plus free railway passes for going to their offices.

By-the-bye I am glad to say that it has been possible to allot a sum of Rs. 50,000 a year for improving the salaries of these menials in the City.

### Finance Bill

I must at this stage explain to the House the position as it stands to-day in respect of fresh sources of revenue As the House is already aware, four of the existing sources of revenue, namely, the Electricity Tax, the Stamps, the Court Fees, and the Tobacco Tax, have got to be placed practically on a permanent basis, and legislative proposals to that effect will be duly submitted to the House.

We have, however, decided to introduce certain changes in the system of tobacco taxation in this Province. In the Bombay City we have a very heavy maundage duty plus a licence fee which is nominal. We intend to raise the licence fees and remove the limit on the number of licences to be issued. Owing to certain legal difficulties the question of making the maundage duty more equitable has, I am sorry to say, got to be postponed for some time. In the case of the districts, our present tobacco duty consists of a licence fee on retailers on a turnover basis and a graded licence fee on wholesale dealers subject to a maximum of Rs. 15. The retailers being generally ignorant people, it is found that they cannot keep accounts, and therefore a graded fee based on turnover has given rise to many complaints without giving Government any substantial revenue. We have therefore decided to have one flat licence fee for all retailers and a higher fee on wholesalers, though even in their case the fee will not be strictly on a turnover basis.

This will make it unnecessary for Government to go into the details of the accounts of the wholesale dealers. All these modifications will lead to no increase in revenue, and the only purpose in introducing them is to make the taxation as fair and equitable as possible. Another modification, however, is expected to be important from the financial point of view. The Bombay City tax on tobacco yields about 16 lakhs a year, while the whole tax outside the City collected throughout the Province does not yield more than 2½ lakhs. Government, therefore, propose that a modified system of taxation on the Bombay City model should be introduced step by step in other urban areas in the Province. The licence fees will be higher in selected urban areas and will be accompanied by an 'ad valorem' sale duty on the tobacco sold in those areas.

The maximum 'ad valorem' duty will be below 50 per cent. This will be very much less than the duty in Bombay City, where in some cases it amounts to thrice the price of tobacco sold. This urban tobacco tax requires a good deal of trade control, and it can only be introduced successfully where that control is easy to exercise. This is the reason why Government intend to apply the new form of taxation in a few places as an experimental measure. I hope that this will bring in a sufficiently large revenue to the Government to enable it to meet a portion of the loss caused by our prohibition policy though I must say that it can never cover more than only a part and not a considerable part of the loss. I think it will be safe to estimate a revenue of 1 lakh from this source during the coming year. I must add here that at the same time as we are contemplating taxation of tobacco, we have fully in mind the needs of the tobacco industry which is at present mostly agricultural. In respect of production, India with her over 1,250,000 acres under tobacco occupies the highest position except the United States with an acreage of over 1,45,000 under that crop.

No other country, not even the United States, produces anything in quantity like what we produce here: but while the United States export 427 million pounds to the European countries, India has a very negligible export trade, a mere 29 million lbs. of inferior quality. On the other hand, we import annually tobacco worth about Rs. 61 lakhs. There is no reason why improvements in these matters should not be possible in order that our tobacco production should be more profitable and should be increased to a substantial extent. The House is aware that experiments for better tobacco growing have been undertaken by Government in Gujarat. We now intend to widen the scope of these experiments by extending them to other tobacco growing districts in the Province.

We expect to introduce the imported varieties of tobacco and better methods of curing to our growers and thereby not only to eliminate the imports but to increase our exports by producing exportable varieties. For this purpose we propose to allot a sum of Rs. 40,000 in the ensuing year's budget. This expenditure, I hope, will help the introduction of improvements which will increase the demand on our home-grown tobacco and improve its price in the market.

### Electricity Taxation

The House will remember what I stated to be the Government's view on the electricity industry when I presented the last budget in Poona. The general outlines of policy then laid down are in fact unexceptionable. Since then the subject has been constantly before Government. We had the whole position very carefully reexamined in the light not only of our own experiences here in Bombay but in that of the other Provinces and some of the States like Mysore. We have also studied the policies followed in countries like England. All these investigations have led to only one conclusion and that is that the Government must follow a very much more positive policy and take more active interest in this subject than has been done in the past and that if this is done, there are great possibilities of development, not only industrial and social, but financial as well.

If, for instance, we are to succeed in our declared policy of encouraging cottage industries and if we desire to develop our agriculture properly—I am keeping aside for the moment our larger industries though their importance is equally great—the provision of cheaper electricity to all parts of the Province is an essential first step.

The industry cannot therefore be left unregulated and uncontrolled merely for the benefit of capital, although Government fully recognise the claims and rights of capital invested in this industry which must be duly safeguarded. The electrical power is a matter of national concern and cannot be allowed to be controlled exclusively in the interests of capital or of a few individuals.

A committee of experts has reexamined our licensing system and Government have now revised the conditions on which new licences will be given. In the case of existing licences, Government have already appointed an officer from the Auditor General's department to examine the accounts of all the companies, and an advisory committee has been appointed to report to Government what would be the maximum rates which the companies could reasonably be allowed to charge on the consumers. The report of the auditor and the committee will enable Government to take steps to make the price of electricity as low as possible, without at the same time unduly reducing the margin of profit which the share-holders of the company would legitimately expect.

In the case of electric companies run on sound lines, this measure will certainly bring relief to the consumers without affecting the interests of the share-holders. But from the enquiries hitherto made, it is clear to me that in some concerns an impression of low profits is created by watering down the share capital and that the smaller electric companies have to carry on their business on a faulty basis of small scale production which can in no case render the supply of cheap electricity possible. Remedies against both these evils have to be found. The generation of electricity on a large scale at a few central stations and its transmission to consuming centres from a few but large producing centres is probably the way to ensure a cheap supply of electricity consistently with a fair margin of profits on capital. This is the system followed in the western countries and it has been tried in the United Provinces, in Madras, and in Mysore. Except for the Tatas, who confine themselves only to a small part of the Provinces, nothing in this direction has been thought of in this Province.

Government have decided to investigate the possibilities of such a policy here as quickly as possible. The question of utilising the hydro electricity at the Lloyd Dam near Bhatghar and of psoducing and using it at the Wilson Dam near Bhatghar and of pro-Ahmednagar District is at present being investigated. A complete survey of the Province from the point of view of this new policy is also under consideration. We have thus every hope that we shall be able in the course of a few years to make cheap electricity available in many the parts of the Province, urban as well as rural, for the development of our natural resources, as well as for encouraging more scientific cottage industries and agriculture.

For the present, Government have decided to increase our electricity revenue by 5 lakhs by the levy of 3 pies more per unit on the consumers in certain cities where the existing rates are not, relatively speaking, high. Government have also been led to believe from the enquiries which they have recently instituted, that, in any event, the burden of this extra tax can be shifted to the supply companies themselves by employing the machinery of an Advisory Committee under the Indian Electricity Act. So far as Bombay City which pays nearly 80 per cent. of the total duty, is concerned, Government have every reason to believe that the rates will be reduced by more than the this tax.

Incidentally I may mention here that in the Bombay City gas competes with electricity in so far as lighting and heating is concerned.

Government will shortly propose to the House legislation to control the price of gas-supply on the same lines as in the case of Electricity.

### Sales Tax And Its Difficulties

One may rightly ask me here the reason why Government do not tax the supplier or producer who has the monopoly and who can easly afford to pay the tax. This can only be done by a direct tax on the sale of electricity. I shall in this connection remind the House of discussion on sales taxes which we had in Poona at the last budget session of the Assembly. What I then said was that the levy of such a tax was a very difficult matter in India, and after continuously pursuing the subject during the months since then, I am thoroughly confirmed in the views which I then stated to the House. Government strongly hold that they are entitled to levy a reasonable tax on the sale, retail or wholesale, of any article. But from what I have said, it will be clear to this House that apart from the difficulties inherent in the levy of a sales tax in India, there are constitutional difficulties which have also to be faced.

### Taxation Of Agricultural Lands

In the current year's budget we proposed to give a permanent reduction in land revenue in excessively assessed areas by a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs. All attempts to allocate this sum for the intended purpose, however, failed in the absence of definite principles on which this permanent reduction could be made. 'Ad hoc' reductions lead to anomalies which it is impossible to allow.

Pending therefore the formulation of new principles of land revenue assessment by the Legislature, Government have decided that this sum of Rs. 5 lakhs a year should be utilised for extending relief to agriculturists in distress in various areas relief not permitted by the rules now in vogue. This relief has already been announced to the public.

Government have been also pursuing the subject of a graded tax on agricultural income, especially to certain forms of these incomes which on equitable grounds are permanent relief to those classes measure, as I stated in August last, is mainly intended to give permanent relief to those classes of agriculturists on whom, owing to the smallness of their holdings, the incidence of the assessment has become too heavy. Immediately after the last budget was passed by the House, enquiries were started. As we proceeded, however, the enquiries led us into many complicated questions and Government found that it must be some more time before definite proposals for an income tax on agriculture could be placed before the legislature. To a certain extent, this has been one more cause of the postponement of a decision regarding the question of permanent relief to poorer agriculturists in respect of the tax burden they have to bear.

### Measures For Rural Areas

Turning now to the expenditure proposed for the next year, the first claim naturally on our attention is that of the large class of poor agriculturists in the Province. The legislation which the House has already passed and which is intended to be submitted to it a little later, I need not refer to here. Nor do I wish to reiterate the various measures for the remission and suspension of land revenue which we have already announced. Nor again is it necessary to refer to the reduction of interest on tagai loans to 5½ per cent. and to the many concessions Government have given to villagers in the forest areas. These will shortly be explained to the public.

The most far-reaching of these is the concession that in Kanara there shall be no forest within half a mile of any substantial village and within a quarter of a mile of any substantial area of cultivation wherever the villagers concerned assure the Collector that they will undertake to keep the area assigned to them clear of undergrowth. This measure, besides redressing some of the grievances of the villagers, will place at their disposal considerable areas as the common property of the village which it is hoped will be taken advantage of by the villages not only for economic development but for the development of their capacity for village self-government. If our village workers so desire, some of these areas might be usefully utilised for co-operative or communal farming, an experiment which persons having faith in communal and collective agriculture should be particularly interested in. In this connection, I might also state that Government have recently laid down their policy with regard to the cultivable waste lands belonging to the Government.

Small and scattered pieces of these waste lands will be given to individuals, who may be landless or whose holdings may be too small to be economic. But the larger tracts of waste lands will preferably be placed at the disposal of co-operative societies of agriculturists who may desire to resort to collective land cultivation. Government will be prepared to give every possible help to efforts of this character.

I would, therefore, appeal to educated people in search of employment to devote themselves to the organisation of agricultural development on these lines. Very recently an application for the grant of a fairly large tract of waste land for cultivation for the benefit of the school in a village in the Poona District was sanctioned by Government. The village panchayats which will be introduced throughout the Province shortly may also undertake this kind of work.

### Irrigation Works

The irrigation programme for the next year will cost Government a considerable sum. The House is aware that a committee presided over by Sir M. Visveswaraya is already investigating the existing irrigation system and the policy underlying it, for the purpose of utilising it to the best advantage of the cultivator.

As I have already stated, our irrigation works have been hitherto a financial failure. The cultivators on the canals have been complaining bitterly of the losses they have been suffering. This sad experience gained at the cost of many crores must enable the committee to suggest a better policy for the existing as well as the future irrigation projects.

In the meanwhile a sum of Rs. 12½ lakhs has been allotted for minor irrigation works and an ad-

(Continued on Page 16, Col. 1).

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## AMBERNATH SCHEME FOR WATER SUPPLY TO THANA AND SALSETTE

(Continued from Page 15).

ditional provision has been made for the detailed survey of three or four major irrigation projects in the Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar districts. If, on examination, any of these major irrigation schemes are found practicable, Government will take every step possible to put them into execution at the earliest possible moment.

The question of the use of the tail water of the Tata Works at Khopoli is at present under examination by the Department of Agriculture and Government hope that they will shortly by able to put that wasted water to agricultural use.

### Ambernath Water Works

While on this subject I must for a moment invite attention to the Ambernath Water Works for which we have spent over half a crore but this expenditure has been hitherto a waste, pure and simple.

A scheme for the completion of the works has now been got ready and is being revised. It is expected to cost about half a crore of rupees. But this expenditure promises to bring in a good return on the amouunt spent.

The scheme is intended to supply drinking water to a great part of Thana and Salsette including a number of villages in this area. The works will of course have to be financed out of loan. In view of its past history and the heavy losses hitherto suffered on its account, the scheme will have to be most carefully investigated in all details before a decision could be arrived at.

### Education Of The Masses

If the tremendously difficult problem of the poverty of our massses is at all to be solved satisfactorily, measures like suspension remission or reduction of land revenue and even for the composition of debts and the removal of debt burdens by legislative means can only form a part of the programme, and that only, if simultaneously the productive capacity of the masses is sufficiently increased.

So long as the causes which led to the impoverishment of the people remain, measures of this kind can only give momentary relief to be followed by worse consequences and unwholesome reactions. These causes can be removed only if there is a thorough national awakening and national effort in several directions. Herein lies the importance of a proper system of education for preparing the nation for this allsided effort not only on account of the cultural value of education but on account as well of its vital connection with the increase of the economic efficiency of the nation as a whole. It is for this reason that Government attach the greatest importance to their educational policy. The House will remember that in laying down this policy in the last budget session at Poona, Government stressed the necessity of overhauling the whole system of education and the agency through which the system could be successfully worked. Since then Government have appointed a number of committees to report on the various aspects of the problem. Some of these committees have not yet finished their investigations. Nevertheless Government have been carefully considering the Wardha Committee Report and other proposals already received by them and are now in a position to make very much more definite plans for the coming year, and the budget I am presenting to the House makes fairly ample provision for the carrying out of those plans.

Proposals for the amendment of the Primary Education Act will be submitted to the House during this session. The principal change effected by them will be the assumption by Government of the power of appointing and controlling the Administrative Officers who will exercise, subject to Government control, wider powers of appointment of teachers and in respect of inspection of schools and thereby, Government feel sure, many of the evils which have marred the educational administration of the Boards will be avoided.

Government also propose to create a Provincial Board of Education to advise them on important questions in respect of education in the Province and it is hoped that this Board will assist Government materially in the solution of the many problems which education presents from time to time. The remaining cut of 8 per cent. in the grants to the school boards will now be restored at a cost of Rs. 8.05,000, and a new sum of Rs. 3,25,000 will be spent for grants to them on their admissible expenditure. These additional grants, it should be distinctly understood, will be sanctioned on condition that the whole of the amount thus made available to the Boards will be spent by the local authorities on the provision of facilities for the spread of education and not for reducing their own expenditure on education. A sum of Rs. 40,000 recurring and Rs. 6,666 non-recurring for opening 200 Board schools has been provided. Thus the total new grants to the Boards will amount to Rs. 11,70,000 recurring and a little less than 7 thousand non-recurring. Besides this a sum of Rs. 1 lakh non-recurring has been provided for with a view to help the local bodies for constructing school houses. A further sum of Rs. 8 lakhs recurring is intended for primary education through voluntary agencies and will be spent specially with a view to bring the educationally backward areas of the Province in line with the more advanced ones in the Province.

There is a great deal of disparity in the progress of literacy between one district and another and it is the intention of Government that this grant should be utilised in the interests of the comparatively more backward parts of our Province. A part of this will have to be used for training teachers in schools belonging to the Boards as well as to voluntary agencies. The principal feature however of this part of our programme will be to encourage the establishment of approved schools by local initiative and by the effort of voluntary agencies which it is hoped will be forthcoming in sufficient strength to take full advantage of this grant. The village panchayats and educational institutions interested in the spread of education among the masses will, Government hope, voluntarily come forward to start schools, partly with the help of the villagers and partly with grants out of this amount. This is to some extent a new experiment but knowing as we do that there is a large body of public-spirited and self-sacrificing persons who would place their services at the disposal of their country in this field of mass education, we feel confident that this provision will enable these workers to start the requisite number of educational institutions throughout the Province.

The network of voluntary schools which Government hope will be thus created in a short time will prove how efficient educational work is possible on more economical basis than is at present the case if public co-operation is enlisted in this cause. The value of such spontaneous work in all parts of the Province will be beyond the measure of mere literacy results.

These schools will be the products of popular enthusiasm and will form an index of the national awakening to the needs of self-help among our rural areas. Government desire that in this programme, the urgent claims of the backward classes and of our girls who as a class are backward in education will be fully recognised. The attempt to popularise Hindi as the Lingua Franca of India must also receive every possible support and grants will be made out of this provision for stimulating the efforts in this direction. It is hoped that the teachers to be trained in future will have the necessary knowledge of Hindi imparted to them while under training. If, as Government hope, these plans advance with the expected momentum, it will not be difficult to begin the great work of making a prescribed course of education compulsory.

As a result of the recommendations made by the Physical Education Committee, Government propose to spend Rs. 2,17,000 for providing physical training. This is intended to provide training in a proper system of physical education for teachers in all our schools, for providing medical inspection of children in schools and for encouraging institutions whose object is to promote physical training. Rs. 36,000 out of this sum will be for non-recurrent expenditure. Another grant for higher education needs a special mention. Some years ago, as every one knows, the Deccan College at Poona was closed on grounds of financial stringency. The matter has been a subject of litigation and the suit filed against Government is at present in appeal before the High Court of Bombay. Government have now reviewed the whole position afresh and have come to the conclusion that it is desirable to utilise the Deccan College buildings for the purposes of promotion of education in Arts and Sciences. With the closure of the Deccan College, Government have ceased to have any institution for higher education in Arts on their own account in Maharashtra which forms a major portion of the Province.

Government, therefore, intend to apply, subject to there being no legal impediment, to the High Court for sanction of a scheme on the basis of Government's readiness to provide Rs. 75,000 annually from the ensuing year with an initial grant of Rs. 50,000 for equipments for the Deccan College. A Board of Trustees will be created to hold the college properties in future. But in view of the existence of a sufficient number of arts colleges in Poona, Government desire that the grant should be used for creating in the Deccan College a centre for postgraduate studies and research work in subjects like (1) Linguistics including a study of Vedic Sanskrit, Zenda and Pehlvi, Persian and Arabic, European Languages, Prakrits, the Modern Indian Languages including Hindi, (2) History and (3) Experimental Psychology with special reference to Education. In order to facilitate this last study, Government intend to attach to the Deccan College an institution for training in the B. T. course, the need of which is being keenly felt in this Presidency.

The estimated expenditure for this institution, after deducting the fees, will be Rs 10 thousand recurring and Rs. 8,000 non-recurring. With this assurance from Government, I hope, the High Court will give its sanction to our proposals and the public in Maharashtra and those who are interested in perpetuating the Deccan College will devote their energies to making this old college, now proposed to be revived, into a centre of learning of which not only Maharashtra but the whole Province will be proud.

### Economic Development

18. The question of the economic development of the Province, both agriculturally and industrially, is engaging Government's very serious attention and with a view to being able to frame a fairly long range plan for achieving this object, Government have decided to appoint an economic and industrial survey committee, and a sum of Rs. 25,000 has been provided for the expenses of this survey.

The personnel of this Committee and its terms of reference are being announced shortly and Government feel confident that the proposed enquiry by this Committee will form a very valuable and reliable guide in the great work of developing the economic resources of our Province, more particularly for the improvement of the condition of our masses, which must be one of the most important concerns of any popular Government.

Additional grants to the extent of about 3 lakhs are being proposed for various purposes connected with agriculture, for the improvement of crops, for extending bunding operations in dry areas, for demonstrations on private farms, for training in horticulture and other purposes of this kind. A part of this amount will be used for bringing the advantages of co-operation to the doors of the village population and for affording credit facilities for a larger population than now. The experimental and demonstrative work of the Industries Department is intended to be further expanded in the coming year and the necessary funds for experiments in fishing in high seas by means of a steam launch, in the manufacture of pencils and paper pulp, in bee-keeping, in sericulture, in pottery, are being provided in addition to the sum provided in August last. As in the current year, Government have also provided grants to the extent of Rs. 32 thousand to the All-India Spinners' Association.

A large part of this expenditure consists in experimenting and may be criticised as being capable of waste. But if money is not spent on carefully-planned experiments and if this responsibility is not undertaken by a Government, it is impossible that any progress in either agriculture or industries could at any time be achieved. This is sufficient justification for the provisions I have just mentioned.

In industrial matters—and I include agriculture in our industries for the purposes of what I am going to say here—Government's policy will be based on certain definite principles. Their first duty is to undertake and assist expenditure on experimental work. Secondly, they have to provide training of the necessary character and demonstrate the advantages of successful experiments. As far as possible, Government propose to do this demonstration work not on the farms run by themselves or through State-managed industries, but by guiding agriculturists and workers in other industries in the application of methods which experiments have proved to be useful and by undertaking to bear any loss which it may be feared, will be involved. Forty private farms in various parts will for instance be used to popularise improvements in agriculture in this way.

In the case of other industries, e.g., fisheries, paper-pulp manufacture or sericulture, Government will first demonstrate the advantages of their advice by experiments conducted on their own account or by assisting Associations like the All-India Spinners' Association.

### Labour Interests

Closely connected with Industries arises the question of Labour which has been in the forefront of our occupations since taking office. So far as Government's own activities in this behalf are concerned, I have already referred incidentally to our large liabilities arising out of our attempt to provide housing to industrial labour in Bombay. I have also told the House what we have to spend—Rs. 4 1|2 lakhs next year—to improve the Labour-housing accommodation in the Cement Chawls at Worli.

I must add that with a view to create social amenities for labourers who will occupy the chawls, and labourers elsewhere, Government have provided in the budget a sum of Rs. 1 lakh. Non-official workers have been engaged to look after the welfare of tenants in the Worli Chawls. Steps will be taken to provide facilities for the Labourers to improve their life.

At an annual cost of 10 lakhs, Government have decided to close the sale of toddy and liquor on the pay-days and the days next after them in the Bombay City. The introduction of a "dry area" in Ahmedabad at a heavier cost to Government will also be largely for their benefit.

### Volunteer Police Organisation

There is only one other new item of expenditure to which I must for a moment refer, I mean the provision of Rs. 25,000 for the training of a Volunteer Police Force. This force is not intended to replace the Police which carries on the ordinary duties assigned to it.

It is intended to provide additional assistance to the regular police when the latter have exceptional calls made upon them. Those who join this voluntary force must certainly receive proper training and be maintained in perfect discipline under the police authorities if they are to inspire confidence in their efficiency and in their uesfulness in times of emergency. The present allotment is intended to give a start to work on these lines. Government hope that the results of this experiment will justify its expansion in the near future.

To the impatient enthusiast, the progress must seem very slow. Suspicions that we are losing sight of our declared aims do arise and have been freely expressed by friends and opponents alike. Why do you not reduce the burdens of taxation? Why do you not put through a scheme of universal compulsory education? Why do you not give up the sin-stained Excise revenue at once? Why is not the debt-load of the peasantry wiped out yet? What is the good of the Congress being in office if the squalid conditions of Labour-life in Bombay are not improved in six months? Why do you renew the taxes you once condemned? What about the absence of medical aid in our villages? These and similar questions are being asked every day and I would not be wrong if I prophesy that they would be echoed in this House pretty frequently in the next few days. I would ask the critics of this kind only one question. Do they realise that the sum of their proposals would be merely to let revenue drop and to let expenditure grow? Is this what they want us to do? Is there any taxation which all critics will approve? Are there opportunities for immediate or substantial retrenchments open to a Provincial Government?

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*TRADE AND FINANCE*

# Operators Await Central Budget

## Easiness In Securities On British Cabinet Crisis

### GOLD QUIET AND SILVER STEADY

### Weekly Market Reviews

(From our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

MONEY

Business was almost at a standstill in all markets and operators showed a natural reluctance to enter into commitments before the announcement of the budget proposals of the Government of India for the financial year 1938-39 which, according to press reports, are to be published on the 26th instant.

The demand for money was slack during the period under report, day-to-day loans being quoted at 3|4 per cent. The statements of the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank made up to 18-2-38 show an increase of Rs. 121 lacs in "Banks Deposits" in the case of the Reserve Bank as also a decrease of nearly Rs. 71 lacs in "Advances" in the case of the Imperial Bank. The amount of tenders to Government for three months' Treasury Bills totalled Rs. 2,20,75,000, of which Rs. 1 crore were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 1-6-9 per cent. per annum as against Rs. 1-7-11 per cent. last week. Government deposits with the Reserve Bank as on 18-2-38 were up by Rs. 117 lacs. The rates for term money were unchanged at 1-1|4 per cent. for three months and 1-1|2 per cent. for six months.

GILT-EDGED

Rumours of a Cabinet crisis in England were responsible for the easiness manifest in the gilt-edged earlier in the week. The price of 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper declined from the opening rate of Rs. 97-7 to Rs. 97-2 on Tuesday, but soon after the clarification of the political atmosphere in Great Britain the rate shot up to Rs. 98-10. In London, 3-1|2 per cent. India Sterling Stock fluctuated between £93 and £92-3|4. Other scrips also moved in sympathy with the Rupee Paper. 2-3|4 per cent. 1948-52 loan closed at Rs. 100-4, 3 per cent. 1941 bonds at Rs. 103-6 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 102-7. 3-1|2 per cent. 1947-50 loan was quoted at Rs. 106-5, 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at Rs. 108-7 and 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 114. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 loan advanced slightly from Rs. 119-12 to Rs. 119-14, while 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan, on the other hand, declined from Rs. 104-9 to Rs. 104-8 and 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan from Rs. 109-9 to Rs. 107-7. 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan declined from Rs. 119-6 to Rs. 119 mid-week, but closed a little higher at Rs. 119-2.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was quiet during the week, with sellers of spot T.T. quoting 1s. 6-3|32d. and buyers 1s. 6-1|6d. Six months forward deliveries were quoted even lower, there being occasional buyers of T.T. for delivery during the monsoon months at 1s. 6-7|64d. The comparatively lower return on Treasury Bills and the increased cost of bringing short-term funds from London to India coupled with the fact that most of the gold shipments booked for the week had been financed were responsible for a precipitate fall in sterling tenders to Government which amounted to only £445,000 in striking contrast to last week's offerings of £44 million. These were accepted in full at 1s. 6-1|8d. and the amount on offer next week has, consequently, been reduced to £1 million. Fresh business in connection with export of gold and merchandise was very restricted.

Bear covering on President Roosevelt's statement denying the possibility of the U.S. Treasury adopting any inflationary programme and buying of dollars consequent upon the resignation of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs was responsible for a sharp decline in the sterling-dollar cross-rate from 503.37 cents on the opening day of the week to 500.72 cents on Monday. Towards the close, however, the rate again reacted, on Continental offering of dollars, to 501.57 cents. The premium on three months' forward dollars widened from 0.64 cents to 0.76 cents at the close as a result of increasing demand for forward dollar funds. The sterling|franc rate moved tamely between frs. 152.81 and frs. 152.28 during the first half of the week, but later advanced and closed at frs. 154.15. The discount on three months' forward delivery, which was frs. 5.375 at the opening, narrowed to frs. 4.625 mid-week, but closed high at frs. 5.180. The rate for spot guilders moved between 8.96-25|32 and 8.96-5|8 while the premium on three months' forward delivery was almost unchanged at 2.12 cents except at the close when it widened to 2.31 cents. The belga fluctuated between 29.56-3|4 and 29.51-1|2 and the Italian Lira between 95.65 and 95.30. In the Far Eastern exchanges, the Shanghai dollar and the Yen were rigidly held around 1s. 2-1|4d. and 1s. 2d. throughout.

GOLD

Spot gold, after opening at Rs. 34-8-9, declined to Rs. 34-7-6 on Monday, but advanced once again to Rs. 34-8 in sympathy with the sharp decline in the sterling-dollar cross-rate the next day. The majority of business done was confined to carry-over transactions, but there was some enquiry for gold of higher fineness for export to the Far East. As a result of the Banks refraining from increasing their commitments for post-budget deliveries either by carrying forward purchases from pre-budget delivery or by buying gold for post-budget deliveries, the discount on April settlement gold widened from 1 anna to 1 anna 6 pies. Gold for delivery End-of-April settlement was quoted at a discount of 1 anna 9 pies under spot. In London, the quotation for the metal opened at 139s. 10d. and remained unchanged at that level for the first half of the week, During the second half, the quotation declined to Rs. 139s. 9-1|2d. and with a temporary spurt to 139s. 10-1|2d. finished at 139s. 9-1|2d. The premium on gold over the dollar arbitrage parity declined from the opening level of 20-1|2d. to 13-1|2d. mid-week, then widened again to 16d., closing at 13-1|2d. Sovereigns were practically neglected, the quotation for spot and forward being unchanged at Rs. 22-6-6 throughout. Floating stocks in the local markets are estimated at about 50,000 tolas, while arrivals from up-country average some 20,000 tolas a day. The offtake is unchanged at 1,000 a day. Rs. 65,31 lacs worth of gold was shipped to London per s.s. 'Viceroy of India' on 19-2-38 and Rs. 25.25 lacs to Hongkong per s.s. 'Naldera' on 18-2-38. Gold bullion and coins worth Rs. 1,02,941 were imported during the week. The highest and lowest rates of the week are: Rs. 34-8-9 and Rs. 34-7-0 for spot, Rs. 34-8-9 and Rs. 34-6-3 for Early-April settlement and Rs. 34-7-9 and Rs. 34-6-0 for End-April settlement.

SILVER

Silver opened steady at Rs. 42-15-6, with April settlement being quoted at a premium of 10 annas over spot. On Steadier advices from London and bear covering, the rate advanced steadily to Rs. 50-15 mid-week, the premium on April settlement simultaneously declining to 5 annas, the majority of bear covering being confined to pre-Budget deliveries with the incidence of the March settlement. Towards the close, however, renewed fears of a decrease in the import duty were responsible for offerings of spot and the rate receded to Rs. 50-11, the premium on April settlement once again widening to 10 annas. This increase in the differential in the pre and post-budget deliveries was largely the result of the holders of spot silver being anxious to liquidate their holdings to avoid capital losses in the event of a lowering of the import duty. The London price of the metal was on the up-grade during the week, the quotation rising from 19-15|16d. to 20-1|4d., closing at 20-1|8d., while two months' forward delivery moved between 19-5|8d. and 19-15|16d.

Stocks on hand are inflated by the release of some cold storage silver and are estimated at about 10,000 bars, while the offtake averages 130 bars a day—this figure including settlement offtake. Silver coins worth Rs. 25,296 were imported during the week, while arrivals per s.s. "Narkunda" yesterday are estimated at £11,400. Silver worth £33,800 is 'en route' to Bombay. The highest and the lowest rates of the week are:—Rs. 51 and Rs. 49-15 for spot; Rs. 51-8 and Rs. 48-15 for Early-April settlement and Rs. 51-9 and Rs. 50-7 for End-April settlement.

SHARES.

Owing to holidays, this was a short-working week for the local Stock Exchange Market.

Forward Section of the market remained closed throughout the week. Cash dealings in 16 out of the 26 scrips on the forward list were permitted, but operators evinced very little interest, most scrips consequently displaying a dropping trend. Cotton Mill shares were subject to liquidation inspired by low dividend declarations; Colabas were offered at as low as Rs. 185 and Gokaks at Rs. 170, while Kohinoors had sellers at Rs. 325. Bombay Trams were fairly well maintained around Rs. 120 and Tata Hydros around Rs. 153-12. Among Bank shares, Bank of Indias were quoted at Rs. 147-12, Central Banks at Rs. 32 and Imperial Bank Fully Paids at Rs. 1,570. In the Miscellaneous Section, Scindia Steams were freely offered at Rs. 19-12, Belapur Sugars at Rs. 150 and Associated Cements at Rs. 130-8. New Indias were steady around Rs. 40-8.

CALCUTTA.

In the Calcutta Stock Exchange, the price of Hessians for forward delivery after opening at Rs. 6-13-3, declined to Rs. 6-12-6 and closed unchanged, while Jute shares were steady throughout with restricted turnover.

## COMMERCIAL ASTROLOGY

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Bottle of 10 oz. Rs. 2-12-0.
Agents:—
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Bombay.
PULMOVIGOR


## BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

London, Feb. 24.

| | This week. £ |
|---|---|
| Total Bullion | 327,200,000 |
| Public Deposits | 16,700,000 |
| (A) Other deposits | 141,100,000 |
| Government Securities | 97,400,000 |
| (B) Other securities | 25,000,000 |
| Notes and coin | 52,700,000 |
| Notes in circulation | 474,500,000 |
| Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities | 33.35 p.c. |
| (A) Other deposits include bankers | 105,600,000 |
| (B) Other securities include discount and advances | 6,500,000 |

## STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

| Name of Company | Latest prices. £ |
|---|---|
| Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock | 79 0 0 |
| Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord. | 0 4 3 |
| Bank of London and S. America | 5 15 0 |
| British South Africa Co. Ord. | 1 9 6 |
| B.B. and C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock | 114 10 0 |
| Borneo Ltd. 7 1/2 per cent Pref | 0 17 3 |
| Cables and Wireless (Holding) Ord. Stk. | 68 0 0 |
| Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord. | 2 1 0 |
| Lansil Ltd. Ord. | 0 10 0 |
| Crosse and Blackwell New Ord. | 0 0 9 |
| Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk. | 22 0 0 |
| Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk. | 98 0 0 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | 6 7 6 |
| Hyderabad Deccan Co. Ord. | 1 8 3 |
| J. Lyons and Co. "A" Ord. | 5 6 6 |
| C. and E. Morton 7 per cent Pref. | 0 6 9 |
| United Serdang Rub. Plantn. Ord. | 0 3 6 |
| Salt (Saltaires) Ord. | 0 4 6 |
| United Premier Oil and Cake Ord. | 0 8 0 |

## YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Yarn No. 6 1/2— | |
| February | 114 0 0 |
| April | 114 0 0 |
| June | 113 0 0 |
| Yarn No. 10 1/2s.— | |
| February | 130 0 0 |
| April | 130 0 0 |
| June | 129 0 0 |
| Yarn No. 20 1/2s.— | |
| February | 178 0 0 |
| April | 175 0 0 |
| June | 172 0 0 |

## *Produce Receipts*

Bombay, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 6,830 Cwts. |
| Linseed | 19,553 Cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 50 Cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 545 Cwts. |
| Poppyseed | 614 Cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 17,809 Cwts. |
| Castorseed | 530 Cwts. |
| Rice | 27,426 Cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 1,316 Cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 8,842 Cwts. |
| Gram | 1,327 Cwts. |
| Joowar | 227 Cwts. |
| Barley | 587 Cwts. |
| Bajree | 2,051 Cwts. |
| Indian Sugar | 2,276 Cwts. |

## SUGAR MARKET VERY STEADY

### Prices Unchanged

Bombay, Feb. 23.

JAVA SUGARS.

As already reported there are no stocks of Java Sugar and quotations are nominal. As regards forward positions, there was a further sharp decline of about 3 annas in March and about 1 to 1 1/2 annas from April onwards. Weakness in forward positions is mainly due to pressure of sales of March shipment and absence of buying interest from out ports even at the present low level. In comparison to March, decline in September is smaller which is due to transfers of March position to September at a heavy premium of over 5 annas which was 2 annas some time back. London Terminal market has in the meantime remained practically unchanged. Java second hand market following London Terminal market was reported weak, with easier tendency and it was understood that sellers were offering at 1.75 discount on Nivas limits for India without attracting buyers. During the week no direct business was placed in the local market owing to increased disparity between Java and local prices. At the close tone of the market was steady to firm due to some enquiry from out Ports and prices were higher by 1 to 2 annas from the lowest touched during the earlier part of the week.

INDIAN SUGARS.

Market for Indian sugars continued to remain steady with prices almost unchanged. There was no interest in forward deliveries and there is no possibility of fresh buying activity until the Budget announcement as no one is prepared to accept the recent ruling of the Syndicate that any decrease in Excise will not be refunded to the purchaser. Cawnpore market was reported fairly steady. Dealers who had entered into heavy commitment at well below the Syndicate limits availed themselves of liquidating holdings at a fair profit. At the close tone of the local market was steady for ready and uncertain for forward and is likely to continue so until the Budget announcement. Arrivals during the week are estimated at about 1400 tons and stocks at about 4600 tons against 3500 and 8900 tons at the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal market there was a decline of 2 1/2, 2 1/2 and 1 1/2 points in March, May and July respectively. On London Terminal market there was an advance of 1/2d in March while other positions were unchanged. Java market was reported very quiet with second hand sellers offering to sell at a discount of .75 Gld on "Nivas" limits for India without finding buyers. Nivas limits for India were reported to be unchanged.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was no change in position of Java Sugar. As regards Indian sugars Calcutta market was reported firm with a further advance of 1 to 2 annas but business was restricted as buyers were not interested at the Syndicate limits in view of their previous commitments before the Syndicate was recognised by the Government. Karachi market was reported steady with an increase of 1 to 1 1/2 anna in ready but forward positions remain uncertain and is likely to remain so until the Budget.

STOCKS OF SUGAR.

In M. B. Indian Ports on about 10th February were estimated at about 14603 tons as against 22480 tons at the same time last year.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS.

Of Indian Sugar ending 15th January 1938 were estimated as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Opening Stocks | Mds 3,883,543 |
| Production | ,, 2,106,999 |
| Dispatches | ,, 7,78,240 |
| Closing Stocks | ,, 5,252,302 |

GENERAL

Tendency of the market for Java sugar is uncertain at present and future course of the market depend on reports from foreign markets in next few days and its effect on Java market. It is at present difficult to forecast the future trend of the market as far as the local market is concerned both as regards Indian and Imported Sugars owing to conflicting rumours about alterations in Excise and Import Duty but the position is likely to be cleared as soon as Budget announcement is made the Government of India by the end of the week.

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 24

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Amr Water Works Com | 10 |
| Amr Power and Light Com | 5 |
| Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A | 29 |
| Amr Super Power. | 1 |
| Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd | 87 |
| Electric Bond Common | 8 |
| Consolidated (Gas) Edison | 22 |
| Columbia Gas and Elec | 8 |
| American Tel and Tel | 139 3/4 |
| Western Union Telg | 26 3/4 |
| New York Central Rly | 18 1/2 |
| United S Rubber | 34 |
| U S Gypsum | 67 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 59 |
| Republic Steel | 18 |
| United S Steel | 55 3/4 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 34 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 51 1/2 |
| Chrysler Motors | 57 |
| General Motors | 36 1/4 |
| Packard Motors | 5 |
| General Electric | 41 |
| Boeing Airplane | 30 |
| Curtis Wright | 4 |
| American Radiator | 14 |
| Union Carbide | 78 |
| Consolidated Oil | 9 3/4 |
| Socony Oil | 15 1/2 |
| National Dairy | 15 |
| Chase Bank | 30 1/2 |
| National City Bank | 25 1/2 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 430 |

Chrysler Corp have passed dividend, earned dol 11.66. Anaconda Copper declared a dividend of 25 cents., ex dividend on March 4th. National Dairy declared a dividend of 30 cents; ex dividend on March 4th. Operation capasity of U S Steel 26 per cent. Brokers loan for the week down dol 10,000,000 Market dull and reactionary. Ludlum Steel estimated profits dol 11,00,000, earned dol 2.20 per share. Turnover 230,000 shares.


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A splendid assortment of cream filled biscuits, wafers & shortbread
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THE PIONEERS OF THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY

# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

## Small Business In Sterling Dollar

### FRANC MOVES ERRATICALLY

### Fairly Good Activity In Wheat

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

NEW YORK COTTON.

At initial stage sentiment was influenced by the reaction of outside markets with buyers adopting cautious attitude. Later however good trade support was reported.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Sterling Dollar moved within narrow range.

Erratic and undecided movements were noticeable in Franc.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Fairly good business was reported due to continued demand for Australian cargoes.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Prices advanced on speculative buyers.

## COTTON EXCHANGES

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 9.25 |
| To-day's opening | 9.19 |
| Difference | —.06 |
| To-day's closing | 9.16 |
| Difference | —.09 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.16 |
| To-day's opening | 5.15 |
| Difference | —.01 |
| To-day's closing | 5.15 |
| Difference | —.01 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 179

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb. 25.

New York cotton at initial stage sentiment on the New York cotton market was influenced by the reaction of outside markets with buyers adopting cautious attitude later however good trade support was reported.

Session opened trading in May option at 9.19 i.e. six points lower than previous closing. Prices later advanced to considerable extent on trade buying May touching 9.24.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 25.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (9.28/9.26) 9.15/9.12
May (9.28/9.27) 9.19/9.19
July (9.35/9.35) 9.27/9.27

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

January (5.09) 5.08
March (5.16) 5.15
January (7.33) 7.28
March (7.35) 7.31

### BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Cotton opened quiet and reclined further on offices selling hedging later rallied on covering again relaxed on renewed selling and poor Liverpool closed quiet with Broach April/May at Rs. 179/6.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb. 25.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 1/2) 1-5 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

New Crop (18 3/4 sellers) 18 11/16 value
Dunlop January (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning January (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4 buyers) 7 3/16 buyers
Forward April June (7 1/2 paid sellers) 7 5/16 paid value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta February March (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata February March (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Liverpool wheat opened steady March 90 1/2 May 89 1/2 July 88 1/4 fairly good business was reported due to continued demand for Australian cargoes together with reports of good overnight sales to continent and United Kingdom and sale of winter cargo to local millers to-day.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb. 25.

Chicago wheat market opened firm with May 0.94 1/8 market was active with very good business transactions later further advance was recorded on encouraging Liverpool cables which induced speculative buying May touch-

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.01 5/8 |
| To-day's opening | 5.01 13/16 |
| To-day's closing | 5.01 15/16 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.01.57 |
| To-day's opening | 5.01.65 |
| To-day's closing | 5.01.97 |

FRANC RATE

London, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 154.15 |
| To-day's opening | 154.25 |
| To-day's closing | 153.84 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 25.

London exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar quoted at and improved little to 5.01.77 whence moved within narrow range business was very small.

Franc opened 154.25 and improved little to 153.90 whence moved erratically in undecided trend market was fairly active but undertone remained quiet.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.651) 11.600
New York on Bombay (37.94) 37.88
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.37) 95.36
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£189 1/4 buyers £189 1/2 sellers. Steady) £186 3/4 buyers £187 sellers. Easy.
Lead (£15 3/4 buyers £15 13/16 sellers. Easy) £15 3/16 buyers £15 5/16 sellers. Easy.
Electrolytic Copper (£45 to £46) £44 1/4 to £45

### SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Feb. 25.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India and speculators bought. Market quiet.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | (20 1/8d.) 20 3/16d. |
| Forward | (19 7/8d.) 19 15/16d. |

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 25.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-9 1/2) £6-19-9 1/2

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

Liverpool wheat market closed at 90 3/4

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb. 25.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. quotations— | |
| Wheat May | 4 10 7 |
| Wheat September | 4 11 3 |
| Linseed May | 7 12 3 |
| Linseed September | 7 15 3 |

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb. 25.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| 3 p.m. quotation— | |
| Silver ready | 50 11 6 |
| Silver Fagan | 51 8 6 |
| Silver Chaitra | 51 9 6 |
| Gold ready | 34 6 0 |
| Gold Fagan | 34 5 6 |
| Gold Chaitra | 34 5 0 |
| Sovereign | 22 6 6 |

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Feb. 25.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Rates at 11 a.m. | 7 12 0 |
| Rates at 12 p.m. | 7 11 9 |
| Rates at 3 p.m. | 7 11 9 |
| Rates at 5 p.m. | 7 11 9 |

### 3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Sharp Decline

Bombay, Feb. 25.

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb. 25.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 3/4

### INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb. 25. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£92 3/4) £92 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £113 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£117) £117
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£108 3/4) £108 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£112) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 3/4) £104

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb. 25.

London Stock Exchange there was no special feature Giltedged securities were quiet and featureless three and a half per cent was quoted at 92 3/4 i.e. five shillings lower than previous closing.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£78) £78
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 3/4) £114 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 3/8) £103 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110) £111

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-7 1/2) 14-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (56 7/8) 58 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4
Musical Industries (13-9) 14-3
Princhin Johnson (35) 35
Imperial Chemical (30-4 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-7 1/2) 64-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£39 1/2) £39 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (32-1 1/2) 32-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (39) 39
Ford Motors (22-3) 21-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£67 3/8) £67
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£105 5/8) £108 1/8
Carreas 'A' (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (143-1 1/2) 144-4 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22-3) 22-3
Distillers (99-6) 99-6
Bredfords Dyers (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (4-3) 4-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-3) 38-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (40-6) 40-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (24-7 1/2) 24-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 51 3/4) dol 51 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 40-7 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£105) £105

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-6) 20
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (30) 30

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (27-3) 26-9
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (26-3) 25-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (48-1 1/2) 47-6
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17 3/4) £17 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (59-4) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £15 7/8
Associated Portland Cement 86-6) 86-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (8-1 102) 99-1 1/2
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (27-6) 28-9
Anglo Iranian (80-7 1/2) 28-9
Burma Oil (110-7 1/2) 110
Mexican Eagle (9-3) 9-3
Shell Transport (93-1 1/2) 93-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (40 1/2) 40 1/2

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb. 25.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 56) dol 55 1/4
General Motors (dol 36 1/4) dol 35 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 3/8) dol 33 3/8
Preference (dol 167 3/4) dol 167

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Kaffirs Steady At Lower Levels: Wall Street Firmer

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Stock Exchange with a little incentive of open fresh commitments over weekend, pending more concrete political progress was generally quiet.

Giltedged securities were easier then recovered. Kaffirs were steady at lower levels. Foreign bonds showed some good features.

Industrials were lower where changed on foreign exchanges Franc rallied on bear covering.

Wall Street was firmer.

### SAFEGUARDS FOR ELECTRICITY CONSUMERS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

With a view to protecting the interests of the consumers of electrical energy, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that every electric license to be granted hereafter shall be subject to the following conditions in addition to those usually imposed hitherto:—

(1) That from the net profits the allotment to the licensee (or the shareholders) shall, in the first instance, be limited to 4 per cent., any surplus over this being distributed equally between:—

(a) the licensee (or the shareholders),

(b) the consumers,

(c) Government.

This limitation shall not however come into operation until three years after the date of the commencement of supply.

NOMINATION OF DIRECTOR

(2) That Government will have the right to nominate a Director on the Board of a Supply Company.

(3) That Government will appoint, or approve of the appointment of, an auditor to examine the annual statement of accounts of the undertaking under clause II of the Schedule to the Indian Electricity Act, 1910.

(4) That no license shall be transferable except to a company which may be floated for the purpose and then only on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the licensee in securing the license and of any other capital expenditure incurred.

(5) That no license will be granted until the licensee has deposited with Government 20 per cent. of the total estimated cost of the works, this amount being refunded to him in instalments from time to time according to the value of the materials purchased and work done.

(6) That special maxima rates for power to be supplied to agriculture and small industries shall be laid down in every license; these rates being based on the cost of generation of such power.

(7) That the option of purchase given by Section 7(1) of the Indian Electricity Act shall be exercisable first on the expiration of 30 years from the commencement of the license and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of 10 years therefrom.

(8) That before granting a license to a company, Government shall have the right to examine any agreement between the Company and their Managing Agents, if any, and to require suitable modifications therein as a condition precedent to the grant of the license. A provision shall also be incorporated in a license granted to a Company that any agreement between the licensee and the Managing Agents shall be subject to the approval of Government. If the license is granted to an individual and it is afterwards sought to be assigned to a Company, Government will also then exercise control in a similar manner while granting the necessary consent under Section 9(2) of the Act.

(9) That should a continuous supply of energy of a nature and an amount and at a point suitable to the purpose of the license be offered by any person or Government willing to enter into an agreement with the licensee to supply energy to him for a period of not less than 7 years at such a charge that any of the limits of prices to be charged by the licensee, could, in the opinion of Government, be reduced below the limits fixed by the license, as it stands or as it may be subsequently amended, the licensee shall from such date, as Government may fix, enter into such agreement with such person or Government.

GOVT. DECISION FINAL

The decision of Government on the operation of this condition shall be final.

(10) That clause XI of the Schedule to the Act shall for the purpose of incorporation in the license be added to as follows:—

"Provided further that where an order in pursuance of Condition (9) above has been made, the maximum charges fixed by the license, or as it may be subsequently amended, shall be reduced by an amendment of the license to such extent as Government may fix."

# BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

### Forward Trading From Thursday

The Board of Directors of the Native Share Stock Brokers' Association have resolved that Forward Trading will be resumed from Thursday the 3rd March 1938. The market will work on that day between 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. and thereafter, as usual, from 12 noon to 2 p.m.

### JUTES RULE FAIRLY STEADY

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, Feb. 25.

Jutes ruled fairly steady but business was somewhat restricted.

In coals, a slight profit-taking was noticed, consequently rates became easier to some extent. Teas were more or less neglected.

In miscellaneous, Indian Irons and other speculative issues were again easier to-day on account of profit-taking while other industrials kept steady and unchanged.

Government Securities were steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES:—Three and half per cent. Paper 98/10, four per cent. Loan 1960/70 114/2 small lot, four per cent. Loan 1943 108/10, five per cent. Loan 1940/43 107/8, three per cent. U. P. Loan 1961/66 98/8 small lot, three per cent. C. P. Loan 1952 99/2.

BANKS:—Reserve Bank 118/8.

RAILWAYS:—Kalighat Falta Railway 90 small lots.

COTTONS:—Cawnpore Textiles 3/10.

COALS:—Aldih 3/3, Amalgamated 24/4, Bengal 327 small lot, Bokaro and Ramgur 16/12, Burrakur 14/8, Deoli 6/10, Dhemo Main 11/14, Equitable 36/14, Hurriladih 14/10, Jainty Central 1/7, Mundulpoor 7/1, New Tetturya 2/12, New Beerbhoom 18/8, Rewa 22, Sendra 12/4, Seebpore 14/12, Prem, West Jamuria 30.

JUTES:—Barnagore 125, Howrah 44/4, Kamarhatty 450, National 20/12 small lots, Presidency 3/6, Waverley 1/4.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Burma Corporation 6/10 ex-div., Consolidated Tin 5/3, Indian Copper 2/6, Rhodesia Copper 1/10, Tavoy Tin 1/15, Dalmia Cement ord. 8/5, Dalmia Cement pref. 86/8, Dalmia Cement defd. 2/10, Benares Electric 14/14 odd lot, Hukumchand Steel defd. 2/8, Indian Galvanizing 20, Indian Iron 26/10, Kumardhubi Engineering ord. 2/8, Saran Engineering 5/8, Steel Corporation ord. 5/8, Steel Corporation pref. 77/8, Steel Products 1/14, Calcutta Safe Deposit 4/3, Indian Cables 12/4, Indian National Airways prefd ord. 7/14, Indian Rubber Manufacturing 20/4, Indian Wood Products 22/6, Ivan Jones 1/10, British Burma Petrol 3/6, Mysore Paper 10/12, Orient Paper 5/12, Titaghur Paper prefd ord. 4, Humayan Property defd. 1/1, India General Navigation ord. 101, Carew and Co., 12, South Behar 16/8, ex-div.

TEAS:—Banarhat ord. 267/8, Gungaram 370 small lots.

DEBENTURES:—Five and half per cent. 1919/20, Calcutta Municipal 117/12 small lots, five and half per cent. 1915/42, Chowringhee Property 101/8 small lot.—A. P.

### Cotton Arrivals

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 23rd February | 26,481 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937 | 1,166,302 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 1,721,958 |
| Decrease | 555,656 |

### REPRESSIVE LAWS TO STAY

Premier's Reply In Assam Assembly

SHILLONG, February 25.

The Assam Legislative Assembly passed to-day the demands under Land Revenue and Administration of Justice.

The cut motions moved were either withdrawn or lost.

Sir Muhammad Saadulla, the Chief Minister, speaking on the cut motion moved by Mr. Arun Kumar Chanda for the repeal of repressive laws, said that he could not repeal them, but must keep them on the Statute Book for any emergency.—A.P.

### NAMBUDRI TEMPLE THROWN OPEN

**TRIVANDRUM, February 23.**

**The Ayamkudi Temple in the Vaikam Taluq, a private temple owned by Nambudris, it is understood, has been thrown open to all classes of Hindus.—United Press.**

# SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Scindia S N s.s. Jalayamuna of 3080 reg tons Capt P L Matches arrived from Rangoon via Galle Colombo Alleppey Cochin Ponani Mangalore and Marmagoa with general cargo.

T Morrison s.s. Falsterbo of 2353 reg tons Capt R Schutz arrived from San Francisco via Los Angles with cargo of cotton.

B I S N s.s. Surada of 3382 reg tons Capt H A Downey arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon Colombo Cochin and Calicut with rice timber and general cargo

Graham's T s.s. Franconia of 12162 reg tons Capt G R Dolphin arrived from New York via Capetown Port Elezabeth Durban Diego and Seychelles with passengers

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 25-2-38.

S S Ruzwani (TM) for Aden Port Sudan Jeddah and Red Sea Ports

S S City of Venice (JF) for Marseilles Liverpool Glasgow via Bedi Bunder Karachi Port Okha Port Said and Port Sudan

S S Leicester (JF) for Verawal Karachi Marmagoa Tellicherry Beypore Calicut Cochin and Alleppey

### STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Feb. 25.

2 Loch Ranza 2936 Port Said for Orders 1-3 L Dreyfus
5 Eskdene 2281 U Kingdom 2-3, Ralli Bros.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Japan 2-3 M M
11 Toyooka Maru 4386 Yokohama 2-3 N Y Kaisha
15 Reichenfels 4760 Antwerp 26-2 L Edwards
17 Tairea 3756 Durban 2-3 M M

Victoria Dock

2 Jalayamuna 3080 Rangoon 27-2 Scindia S N
3 Vita 1957 Karachi 26-2 M M

Prince's Dock

A Rajput 3398 Rangoon 26-2- T Morrison
D/E Serada 3382 NF 28-2 M M

### Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 3-3-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-3-38 P and O S N
Bhutan 26-2-38 M M
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 26-2-38 K Nixon
Clan Alpine 1-3-38 J Finlay
Britannia 7-3-38 Anchor Line

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 28-2-38 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG

Goldenfels 6-3-38 L Edwards
Rauenfels 1-3-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan 8-3-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 17-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 3-3-38 F F Campbell
City of Sydney 5-3-38 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 1-3-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino
Monte Piana 28-2-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 28-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
Himalaya Maru 11-3-38 O S Kaisha
Hofuku Maru 12-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Naples Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Nagato Maru 17-3-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barela 3-3-38 M M
Varela 26-2-38 M M
Hoegh Transporter 7-3-38 Volkart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 25-2-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 19-3-38 M M
Karanja 5-3-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 6-3-38 M M
Naringa 27-2-38 M M
Jalavijaya 28-2-38 Scindia S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-2-38 M M
Jalajyoti 24-2-38 Scindia S N
Bamora 26-2-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 3-3-38 M M

FROM MAULMEIN

Surada 24-2-38 M M

### Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Ranchi 19-3-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 26-2-38 P and O
Rajputana 5-3-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O
Manela 15-3-38 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 18-3-38 Anchor Line
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 4-3-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 J Finlay

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Monroe 4-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Adams 18-3-38 F F Campbell
Reliance 26-2-38 Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG

Braunfels N F, L Edwards
Reichenfels 26-2-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyooka Maru 2-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Bhutan 1-3-38 M M
Hofuku Maru 19-3-38 O S Kaisha
Himafaya Maru 25-3-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancomano 28-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 10-3-38 O S Kaisha

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwani 3-3-38 Morrison

FOR SAIGON

Monte Piana 28-2-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bamora 2-3-38 M M
Varela 3-3-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 16-3-38 M M
Tairea 2-3-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 26-2-38 M M
Alipore 24-2-38 M M
Rauenfels 4-3-38 L Edwards

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Pooha 23-2-38
S S Haideri 24-2-38
S S Dayavati 24-2-38
S S Bhadravati 24-2-38
S S Vita 25-2-38

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

S S Bhutan for Hongkong: 20 cases condiments E Spinner; 8 bags ooplates D Manoharlal; 600 bags teel seeds E S Abdulkyum; 25 jottas ooplate E S Abdulkyum; 17 jottas gum E S Abdulkyum; 11500 baskets onions R E Dadachanji; 363 bxs cotton grey yarn D Sassoon.

For Victoria: 17 cases condiments M M Poonjiaji.

S S Toyooka Maru for Yokohama: 155 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Kishu: 60 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton S Karamshi; 400 bales raw cotton L Ramji; 400 bales raw cotton Langley; 332 bales raw cotton C Jethabhai; 400 raw cotton Cotton Agents; 200 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Yeiko: 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 880 pkts myrabollams R S Tata; 1280 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 143 bags turmeric B Jaffer; 110 bales raw cotton N Rajaram.

For Antwerp: 30 bales hemp raw G Harmukhray; 62 bags mustard seeds T Popatbhai; 768 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Rotterdam: 750 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Suez: 25 bales cotton cold piece goods A El Ejel.

For Tallium: 50 bales hemp raw H Gopiram.

For Bremen: 220 bales raw cotton A Clayton

200 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong: 102 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji.

For Moppo: 1500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Jinsen: 1500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

S S Alipore for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton J G Shah; 1200 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

S S Strathnaver for London: 175 bales lamp skins withfur Grindday; 16 bales fox skins withfur Grindday

IMPORTS.

S S Pres Carfield Vog 44 Agent F F Campbell from San Francisco: 205 cases cnd prunes; 40 cases jam; 95 cases dried fruits; 65 cases cnd sardines; 277 case cnd asparagus; 180 cases cnd fruits; 29 cases drugs; 52 cases cnd peaches; 200 bales cotton; 4977 bxs apples; 70 dms lubg oil; 25 cases grapes From Los Angeles: 300 bales h d cotton; 34 cases storage batteries; 50 cases borax; 75 cases empty glass bottles.

From Singapore: 1300 bags sago flour; 544 bags betelnuts.

From Kobe: 385 cases fresh apples; 36 cases rayon goods; 30 cases cotton yarn; 26 cases bobbins; 20 cases elect bulbs.

From Hongkong: 138 bdls printing paper.

From Manila: 330 cases manila rope.

From Penang: 100 cases gum.

M V Ernebank Agent F F Campbell from New York: 3400 bags starch; 150 cases glucose; 259 dms lubg oil; 163 dms lubg grease; 22 cases motor cars; 107 cases auto parts; 317 lse rubber tires and tubes; 144 cases medicines; 84 cases radio sets and parts; 72 pkgs elect fans; 73 cases cotton fents; 74 cases machy and accessories; 47 cases corn flakes; 30 bdls asphalt; 35 bales cotton rag remnants; 58 kits enamel; 42 cases paint; 752 bales old news papers; 25 cases cinema projectors and accessories; 57 bdls calcium sulphide; 21 cases raw stock films; 367 cases motor chassis.

From St. John: 220 cases quaker oats, 63 cases sardines in oil; 75 cases dry storage batteries and part; 50 dms carbide of calcium; 328 cases auto parts; 314 lse springs.

From Alexandria: 741 bales cotton.

### Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELS— | |
| March | 14.42—5 |
| May | 14.56—5 |
| ASHMOUNI— | |
| April | 11.18—6 |
| June | 11.09—7 |
| GIZA— | |
| March | 13.74—8 |
| May | 13.77—10 |

### Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb 25

| | |
|---|---|
| April | 243.20—170 |
| May | 236.50—150 |
| June | 236.10—250 |
| August | 234.70—10 |

### Cotton Teji Mandi

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-3-38) Rs. 6 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 7 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 16 1/4

### Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 145 May 155 July 159 October 165 December 168 at cross rate 5.01 5/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 180/8 Liverpool May 1938 5.17 Rs. 44 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 183/8 Liverpool July 5.23 Rs. 44 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 180/8 New York May 9.25 Rs. 24 1/2 at cross rate 5.01 15/16

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 183/8 New York July 9.33 Rs. 23 1/4 at cross rate 5.01 5/8

# Absence Of March Notices On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

## BUYERS' CAUTIOUS WAITING TO SEE SOUTHERN SELLING

### Prices Decline On Weakness Of Outside Markets

**BOMBAY, Feb. 25.**

**The New York Cotton Market was quieter on Thursday and prices were lower. No important development was discernible but the sentiment was influenced by the reaction of outside markets with buyers cautious waiting to see whether the South will sell more freely at present prices.**

**There was absence of March tenders and the undertone was steady.**

Although there was no fresh development to have any important effect on cotton prices, the New York cotton market was mainly influenced by weakness of outside markets. South is inclined to offer freely after the recent advance but the undertone of the market is keeping firm and we still favour purchases on all declines as we look for a steady rise in cotton prices.

The New York cotton market opened steady. Prices declined on Liverpool advices, long liquidation and realising together with increased hedge selling but rallied partially on short covering. There were no March notices but March liquidation was quiet and active. Spot demand was quiet and the tone of the market was barely steady.

NEW YORK PRICES

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a net decline of 3 points with May 9.28. Under increased selling prices declined further by 8 points and May was quoted 9.20 which was the lowest level for the day reached at noon. Later on the market was steady with short covering and finally closed at a net decline of 5 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 9.31c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling and closed at a decline of 6 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 9.48c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with May 5.18. There was profit taking and short selling on reaction theory. Later on there was straddle selling and scattered profit taking which met trade calling and local covering. Prices fluctuated within a range of 4 points and finally closed at a net decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed 3 points down at 5.22d per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was increased selling in Egyptian cotton on reports of increase in acreage. Giza futures closed 7 to 9 points with Spot cotton one point lower at 7.83d. Uppers futures lost 9 to 10 points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels futures were marked down by 5 to 2 points while Ashmouni futures closed 6 to 9 points lower.

SPOT COTTON

"In the absence of any important new developments to inspire aggressive operations the cotton market during the past week has been inactive, with fluctuations at about the level of 8 1/2 cents for May futures. There has been a moderate amount of outside buying as a result of indications of inflation, but business generally has been small, most traders assuming a waiting position pending developments at Washington as regards farm legislation and general business.

MARCH LIQUIDATION

Trading interest is centred in March liquidation, including active exchanging to later months, with a leading spot house and the trade as the best buyers of March while selling has been scattered. The open interest in March contracts on the local market is 550,000 bales, and the first notice-day is February 23.

FARM BILL

The Farm Bill is still in conference and it is expected to emerge and to be presented to Congress any day in the near future. Many observers expect strong opposition and some predict actual defeat. Farmers, therefore, are puzzled over what form of control will affect the new crop and are inclined to await definite action. Many believe that new legislation to affect the next crop is highly unlikely and that consequently crop control will again be under the Soil Conservation Act.

CROP PREPARATIONS

Meanwhile farm preparations are making progress in the far south and some decrease in acreage is believed to be probable. The Fairchild Bureau estimates an acreage 13.6 per cent under last year's, but many authorities are not venturing on predictions. Some complaints are being received of the poor germinating quality of new seed and of dry dust in bowl sections, but otherwise the belt has received abundant moisture.

SOUTHERN OFFERS

Offers from the south have again been small, as producers are holding off in the hope of securing higher prices. Less cotton is going into the Government Loan, but much is being held through private channels. The spot markets have been inactive, with prices steady. Textiles are dull; buyers are awaiting developments especially as in view of the implications of reduced labour, many believe that the market must break out of its present deadlock position. Opinions are divided as to the probable trend of values.—"M. G. C."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 9.28.03 (10 a.m.) lowest 9.20.11 (12-9 p.m.).

Liverpool May highest 5.19.01 lowest 5.15.05.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market inclined reactionary on fair volume of profit taking and easy advices from Alexandria. General disposition now is to await acreage developments. Further increase in new crop Egyptian acreage expected.

Liverpool.—Decline owing to reaction due advance being too rapid. "Bulls" realizing to secure profits. Our opinion is that the course of the market is uncertain owing to the dullness of trade and that the political outlook will affect the market.

New York.—Market eased on profit taking with price fixing absorbing contracts.

New York.—Market acted very well during the week. There is considerable improvement in cotton goods. Think it will sell much higher ultimately.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—Our information from the South indicates an easier spot basis offering more freely Government loan parity reached think well of taking profits.

Sentiment more mixed and market reactionary don't anticipate material decline have favourable long term opinion.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

New York.—"Feeling is less confident due to fears that farmers more anxious to sell on a further advance. Moderate business in dry goods. Decline checked by trade buying. Prefer buying on declines only."

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 9.21—06 |
| May | 9.25—06 |
| July | 9.33—05 |
| October | 9.39—09 |
| December | 9.38—09 |
| January | 9.40—10 |
| Middling Spot | 9.31—06 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 9.33—06 |
| May | 9.38—05 |
| July | 9.44—03 |
| Middling Spot | 9.48—05 |

NEW YORK
New York, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| 11-00 A.M. RANGES— | |
| March | 9.19/9.19 |
| May | 9.23/9.23 |
| July | 9.31/9.31 |
| NOON CALL— | |
| March | 9.15 |
| May | 9.20 |
| July | 9.28 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U S Ports | 9,000 bales |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | 1,000 bales |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 9,000 bales |
| Day's exports to China and Japan | 25,000 bales |

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 5.07—04 |
| March | 5.06—04 |
| April | 5.12—05 |
| May | 5.16—04 |
| June | 5.19—04 |
| July | 5.22—04 |
| August | 5.24—04 |
| September | 5.26—04 |
| October | 5.28—04 |
| November | 5.29—04 |
| December | 5.30—04 |
| January | 5.32—04 |
| February | 5.33—04 |
| Middling Spot | 5.22—03 |
| | 10-12 a.m. quotations |
| March | 5.12 |
| May | 5.18 |

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Feb. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH— | |
| Fully good (good staple) | 4.28 |
| Fine (good staple) | 4.43 |
| Superfine (good staple) | 4.58 |
| OOMRA— | |
| Fine (No. 1 staple) | 4.40 |
| Superfine (No. 1 staple) | 4.55 |
| Choice (No. 1 staple) | 4.70 |
| BENGAL— | |
| Good | 3.55 |
| Fully good | 3.65 |
| Fine | 3.80 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| F G F Spot | 8.63 |
| GIZA— | |
| Spot | 7.83—1 |
| March | 7.31—7 |
| May | 7.34—9 |
| July | 7.38—9 |
| October | 7.40—9 |
| November | 7.40—9 |
| January | 7.42—9 |
| UPPER— | |
| Spot | 6.47—8 |
| March | 6.27—9 |
| May | 6.24—9 |
| July | 6.24—9 |
| October | 6.26—9 |
| November | 6.26—9 |
| January | 6.28—10 |

## MAHA SHIVRATRI HOLIDAY

All city markets and banks will remain closed on Monday the 28th instant, being Hindu holiday "Maha Shivratri."

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb 25

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 180 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 180/4. At this level there appeared increased realising and prices declined to Rs. 1-9/2 but renewed support again improved prices to Rs. 179/12. The market was steady at this level but there was no professional business.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of one point but opened one point down. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 179/6. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M | | 179 | 6 0 |
| Broach J/A | | 182 | 6 0 |
| Oomra March | | 160 | 10 0 |
| Oomra May | | 161 | 14 0 |
| Bengal March | | 135 | 4 0 |
| Bengal May | | 136 | 2 0 |

### Cotton Room Rates

| | Extra Spr-fine | Sup Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G.— | | | | |
| Bengal U. P. | 143 | 140 | 137 | 135 |
| Punjab | 143 | 140 | 137 | 135 |
| Rajputana | 143 | 140 | 137 | 135 |
| Oomra No. 3 | 170 | 167 | 164 | 161 |
| C. P. No. 1 | 182 | 179 | 176 | 173 |
| C. P. No. 2 | 174 | 171 | 168 | 165 |

### Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 143/45 |
| Bengal Fine | 139/41 |
| Bengal F.G. | 136/37 |
| C. P. 1 | 174/75 |
| C. P. 2 | 167/68 |
| Arvi | 169/71 |
| Amraoti | 164/66 |
| Ellichpur | 169/70 |
| Berar | 164/66 |
| Khandesh | 156/59 |
| Jalna/Sailu | 156/60 |
| Burwah/Sanavad | 166/67 |
| Khandwa | 166/67 |
| Harda/Khirkiya | 168/69 |
| Mathia | 144/47 |
| Malkapur | 161/62 |
| Broach | 185/86 |
| Punjab 4 F. | 195/98 |
| Punjab 289F. | 240/45 |
| Sindh 4 F. | 190/95 |
| Sindh N.T. | 220/25 |

### Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Feb. 25.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yester-day | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 1,119 | 30,433 | 189,148 |
| Central India | 251 | 23,496 | 259,110 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 315 | 90,761 | 131,036 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 30,941 | 64,012 |
| Berar | 3,918 | 193,892 | 443,286 |
| Central Provinces | 321 | 39,511 | 94,938 |
| Total Oomras | 5,924 | 409,034 | 1,181,530 |
| Dholera | 31 | 28,051 | 28,146 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 2,085 | 6,263 |
| Rajputana | 337 | 5,816 | 43,221 |
| Sindh-Punjab | 2,305 | 376,426 | 234,857 |
| Broach | 747 | 4,182 | 75,010 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 28 | 9,701 | 11,850 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 162 | 5,240 | 14,150 |
| Cocoanada | | 12 | 124 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 912 | 2,963 |
| American | | 128,703 | 3,794 |
| Egyptian, African and Sudan | | 2,122 206,626 | 144,130 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | | 1,170 | 15 |
| Total | | 11,556 1,177,958 | 1,746,058 |

### Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 17th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yester-day | This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | | 1,073 134,020 | 204,620 |
| Japan and China | | 7,375 269,970 | 799,260 |
| Coast Ports | 350 | 34,943 | 10,484 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 178,497 | 128,236 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | 1,182 | 36,313 |
| Total | | 8,798 618,612 | 1,178,913 |

### American Cotton Figures

| F.P. Bales | 1937-38 | 1936-37 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 24-2-38 | 6860000 | 5771000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 24-2-38 | 9000 | 16000 |
| Exports to date 24-2-38 | 4400000 | 3968000 |
| Stock at Ports 18-2-38 | 3194000 | 2280000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 18-2-38 | 2568000 | 1924000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 18-2-38 | 1192000 | 920000 |
| Visible Supply 18-2-38 | 7604000 | 5768000 |
| Quantity in sight 18-2-38 | 11686000 | 10920000 |
| Quantity out of sight 18-2-38 | 6963000 | 8404000 |

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank bills 3 months market rate | 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent |
| Bank bills 6 months market rate | 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent |
| Fine trade bills 3 months market rate | 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent |
| Fine trade bills 6 months market rate | 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent |
| Interest day to day loan | 1/ per cent to 1/2 per cent |
| Interest 7 days' market loan | 1/2 per cent |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent | £72 1/2 |
| Indian stock 3 per cent 1948 | £79 3/4 |
| Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later | £93 |
| Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | £113 3/4 |
| Consols 2 1/2 per cent | £78 1/8 |
| Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 | ex div £102 5/8 |
| War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 | £103 1/2 |
| Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 | £114 3/4 |
| Victory Bonds | £111 |
| Chartered Bank of India A and China | £12 3/8 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg | £92 |
| National Bank of India | £40 1/2 |
| P and O Banking Corporation | £9 5/8 |

LONDON RUBBER
London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb | |
| Sellers | 7 5/16 |

## GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 25

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £6-19-9 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate improved 34 points at 154.15. Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.01 5/8. London silver prices declined 1/8d for Spot to 20 1/8d. for Spot and the forward price was reduced 1/16d to 19 7/8d. Speculators sold. Poor support. Small business. Market quiet. Later on the market was very quiet with small sellers at fixed prices. New York silver price was 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures declined 10 to 20 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was nervous awaiting Budget. Silver prices opened at Rs. 51/2 and advanced to Rs. 51/7 but later there appeared some realising and prices declined to Rs. 51/6. Gold prices also fluctuated between Rs. 34/6/6 and Rs. 34/5/9. The tone of the market was unsettled.

| | |
|---|---|
| GOLD | |
| Ready | 34 / 3 |
| Fagan | 34 6 6 |
| Chaitra | 34 6 0 |
| SILVER | |
| Ready | 50 12 0 |
| Fagan | 51 6 0 |
| Chaitra | 51 7 0 |

LONDON GOLD
London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bars Fine per oz | £6-19-9 1/2 |

LONDON SILVER
London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 20 1/8 |
| Forward | 19 7/8 |

### Montreal Silver

Montreal, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| February | 44.75—20 |
| March | 45.00—10 |
| May | 45.00—10 |

## LONDON METALS

London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper | £40 10 0 |
| Spelter | £14 17 6 |
| Lead | £15 12 6 |
| Tin | £187 5 0 |

### Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| London Market.— | |
| Standard copper cash (buyers) | £40/7/6 |
| Standard copper 3 months | £40/10/0 |
| Electrolytic copper | £43/0/0 |
| Bombay Market.— | |
| Yellow metal sheets | Rs. 39-0-0 |
| Copper sheets | Rs. 44-8-0 |
| Tone:—Steady. | |

### Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | £10-15-0 |

## GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Groundnuts Feb.— | |
| Opening | 28 13 3 |
| Highest | 28 13 3 |
| Lowest | 28 10 6 |
| Closing | 28 11 0 |
| Groundnuts May— | |
| Opening | 29 12 0 |
| Highest | 29 13 6 |
| Lowest | 29 11 0 |
| Closing | 29 13 3 |
| Castorseeds May— | |
| Opening | 32 6 6 |
| Highest | 32 7 3 |
| Lowest | 32 5 6 |
| Closing | 32 7 3 |
| Cottonseed May— | |
| Opening | 18 15 0 |
| Highest | 19 0 0 |
| Lowest | 18 14 3 |
| Closing | 19 0 0 |

### Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 90 1/4d. |
| May | 89 1/4d. |
| July | 88d. |

### Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | dol 0.93 3/4 |
| July | dol 0.85 5/8 |
| September | dol 0.89 3/4 |

### New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 24.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 2.22 |
| July | 2.24 |
| September | 2.25 |
| January | 2.21 |

### Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb. 25.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Javas Rs. | 15-5-0. |
| Shipment March Rs. | 5-3-9. |
| Shipment April-June Rs. | 5-7-0. |
| Shipment July-Sept. Rs. | 5-8-6 |
| Kesar Rs. | 11-15-0. |
| Saraya Rs. | 11-8-0. |
| Javas Spot F. | 7.00. |

## LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| March | sh. 5 3 3/4d. |

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| T T London on:— | |
| New York | 5.01.57 |
| Paris | 154.15 |
| Berlin | 12.40 1/4 |
| Madrid | 78.00 |
| Amsterdam | 8.96 11/16 |
| Brussels | 29.55 1/4 |
| Milan | 95.35 |
| Berne | 21.59 1/4 |
| Prague | 142.62 |

LONDON SEEDS
London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. | ton |
| February sellers | £12-11-3 |
| Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. | ton |
| February sellers | £14-10-0 |
| Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. | ton |
| February sellers | £14-12-6 |
| Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. | ton |
| February sellers | £12-15-0 |
| Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. | ton |
| Feb March sellers | £12-12-6 |

LINSEED OIL
London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed oil London per cwt naked | |
| March sellers | 27/4 1/2 |
| Linseed oil London per cwt naked | |
| May Aug seller | 27/4 1/2 |

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality | 6 1/8 |

## GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 25

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 | 100/6 |
| 3 per cent 1951/54 | 102/8 |
| 3 per cent 1941 | 103 |
| 3 per cent C P Bonds | 97 |
| 3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash | 98/10 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan | 106/4 |
| 4 per cent 1943 Bonds | 106/8 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 | 114 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 | 119/12 |
| 5 per cent 1939/44 | 104/6 |
| 5 per cent 1939/43 | 107/7 |
| 5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan | 102/8 |
| TAX FREES | |
| 4 per cent 1953/63 | 113 |
| 5 per cent 1955 | 123/8 |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 | 119/9 |
| 5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore | 102/4 |

Note:—The security market remained very steady. 3 1/2 per cent paper opened at Rs. 98/9 and improved to Rs. 98/11 and later on was quoted at Rs. 98/9. Next settlement quotes 0-2-3 lower. Tone quietly steady.

## MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 25

| | |
|---|---|
| B. C. RATES— | |
| T T D D | 1/6 1/16 |
| LONDON— | |
| Bank's selling T T D D | 1/6 3/32 |
| Bank's buying T T | 1/6 5/32 |
| Bank' buying D D | 1/6 3/16 |
| Bank's buying 3 months | 1/6 7/32 |
| NEW YORK— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 265 1/4 |
| Bank's buying T T | 263 1/8 |
| PARIS— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 1,154 |
| Bank's buying T T | 1 174 |
| JAPAN— | |
| Bank's selling T T | 77 1/2 |
| Bank's buying T T | 77 |
| AMSTERDAM— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 67 1/4 |
| JAVA— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 67 1/8 |
| HONGKONG— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 83 1/2 |
| SHANGHAI— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 79 1/2 |
| SINGAPORE— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 156 1/4 |
| BERLIN— | |
| Bank's selling D D | 92 1/4 |
| CROSS RATE— | |
| New York London | 5.01.62 24th instant |
| Japan London | 1/2 25th instant |
| Hongkong London | 1/3 1/16 25th instant |
| Shanghai London | 1/2 1/4 25th instant |
| Java London | 8.94 3/4 25th instant |
| London Paris | 154.15 24th instant |
| London Belgium | 29.55 1/4 24th instant |
| London Switzerland | 21.59 1/4 24th instant |
| London Berlin | 12.40 1/4 24th instant |
| London Stockholm | 19.40 1/8 24th instant |
| London New York | 5.01.57 24th instant |
| London Amsterdam | 8.96 3/4 24th instant |
| London Italy | 95.35 24th instant |
| Tone of Sterling Exchange:— | Steady. |
| Gold | £6-19-10 1/2 23rd instant. |
| Gold | £6-19-9 1/2 24th instant |
| Silver London Ready | 20 1/4 23rd instant. |
| Silver London Ready | 20 1/8 24th instant |
| Silver London Forward | 19 15/16 23rd instant. |
| Silver London Forward | 19 7/8 24th instant |
| Silver New York Ready | 45 23rd instant. |
| Silver New York Ready | 45 24th instant |
| London Discounts 3 months | 9/16 per cent 23rd instant. |
| London Discounts 3 months | 9/16 per cent 24th instant |
| London Discounts 6 months | 5/8 per cent 23rd instant. |
| London Discounts 6 months | 5/8 per cent 24th instant |
| Reserve Bank Rate | 3 per cent. |
| Bank of England Rate | 2 per cent. |
| Money:— | |
| Call | 1/2 per cent |
| 3 months | 1 per cent. |
| 6 months | 1 1/4 per cent. |
| Tone:— | Easy. |

### Indian Sterling Loans

London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Call Loan London | 1/2 |
| 3 per cent | 79 3/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent | 93 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 | 103 3/4 |
| 4 per cent 1948/53 | 108 3/4 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | 113 3/4 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 | 117 |
| 5 per cent 1942/47 | 112 |
| 3 per cent 1949/52 | 99 |
| 2 1/2 per cent British Consols | 78 1/8 |
| 3 1/2 per cent War Loan | 103 1/2 |
| 4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90 | 114 3/4 |
| Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy | 42/6 |

## INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 25

Quotations at 2-15 p.m. were as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT SECURITIES | |
| 3 1/2 per cent paper | 98/10 |
| 4 per cent 1960-70 | 114 |
| 5 per cent 1945-55 | 119 |
| BANKS | |
| Baroda | 116/12 |
| Bank of Hindusthan | 35 |
| Central | 32 |
| Imperial Bank F P | 1570 |
| Imperial Bank P P | 382/8 |
| India Bank | 148 |
| Indian Overseas Bank | 52 |
| Reserve Bank | 118/12 |
| Union Bank | 5/13 |
| INSURANCE | |
| Empire | 857/8 |
| Jupiter | 13/12 |
| New India | 41 |
| Oriental | 4400 |
| Vulcan | 7/8 |
| RAILWAYS | |
| Ahm Prantij | 960 |
| Central Provinces | 100/8 |
| Pachora Jamner | 96 |
| Tapti Valley | 750 |
| TEXTILES | |
| Ambica | 1395 |
| Arun | 442/8 |
| Arvind | 1265 |
| Asok | 387/8 |
| Bombay Dyeing | 915 |
| Buckingham and Carnatics | 206 |
| Calico | 642/8 |
| Century | 226/4 |
| Central India | 240 |
| Coimba | 192/8 |
| Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills | 280 |
| Elgin | 210 |
| Gokak | 186/4 |
| Indore | 65/10 |
| Jubilee | 210/10 |
| Kohinoor | 331/4 |
| Laxmi Cotton | 537/8 |

# Steady Tone On Stock Exchange

## Restricted Turnover But Better Feeling

### FORWARD TRADING TO BE RESUMED NEXT WEEK

### Finance Minister On Electric Cos.

**BOMBAY, February 25.**

**The Provincial Budget was out to-day and it had no effect on the local market as there was no proposal in it to disturb industrial outlook.**

**The Central Budget will be released to-morrow evening but the local market will not open after the Budget. It may be mentioned that after the receipt of the Central Budget in Bombay, a fairly large volume of business was being done in the Dalal Street. But the authorities to have equal treatment towards law abiding members always allowed official business but at present forward trading is suspended, so there will be no business. It appears that forward trading will be resumed next week as the delay is causing a great inconvenience to bona fide investors and there seems no reason favouring suspension of trading.**

**Yesterday Wall Street market was quiet and under reactionary feeling U.S. Steel shares declined dol. 1 3/4 and Anaconda Copper dol. 1 1/4. The local market was steady to-day and Tata Steel second Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 167. There was a slightly better enquiry for Bank shares and cotton mill shares also ruled steady. The turnover was restricted but the general feeling being now better, the Board will soon decide in favour of resumption of forward trading.**

**THE FINANCE MINISTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY STATES:**

**"IN THE CASE OF ELECTRIC COMPANIES RUN ON SOUND LINES, THIS MEASURE WILL CERTAINLY BRING RELIEF TO THE CONSUMERS WITHOUT AFFECTING THE INTEREST OF SHAREHOLDERS" BECAUSE HE BELIEVES THAT MUCH OF THE CAPITAL IS "WATERED DOWN" AND THE PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY IS NOT DONE ON PROPER LINES. HE SUGGESTS LARGE SCALE PRODUCTION AS IN ENGLAND AND WANTS TO UTILISE MANY NEW SOURCES. THE ELECTRIC CHARGES TO BE INCREASED BY 3 PIES PER UNIT.**

## TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Feb. 25

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | (Rs. 6) | 370 0 |
| 250 BOM. DYEING | (Rs. 25). | 975 0 |
| 100 CENTURY | | 248 12 |
| 100 CEN. INDIA | (Rs. 4) | 258 3 |
| 100 COLABA | (Rs. 2-8) | 191 4 |
| 100 Coorla | (Rs. 5) | 95 0 |
| 250 David | | 75 0 |
| 250 Dawn | (Rs. 10) | 390 0 |
| 1 E. D. Sassoon | (nil) | 0-6-9 |
| 100 Finlay | (Rs. 2) | 137 8 |
| 100 GOKAK | (Rs. 4-8) | 185 0 |
| 1000 Hindustan | (Rs 75) | 1,720 0 |
| 100 Indore | | 70 0 |
| 100 Khatau | (Rs. 3) | 126 0 |
| 100 KOHINOOR | (Rs. 10) | 332 8 |
| 250 Laxmi | (Rs. 12-8) | 538 12 |
| 250 Madras United | | 35 0 |
| 1000 Morarji | (nil) | 1,255 0 |
| 250 Model | | 51 4 |
| 50 MYSORE | (Rs. 2) | 120 0 |
| 200 NEW GREAT | (nil) | 268 8 |
| 100 Osmanshahi | (Re. 1) | 4 8 |
| 100 Phoenix | (nil) | 252 8 |
| 25 SASSOON SILK | (Rs. 2) | 66 8 |
| 1000 Sholapur | (Rs 50) | 1,950 0 |
| 50 SIMPLEX | (Rs. 2) | 90 0 |
| 100 SWADESHI | (Rs. 5) | 243 12 |
| 100 Swan | | 101 4 |
| 500 Vishnu | (Rs. 50) | 1265 0 |
| 1000 Western | (Rs. 10) | 915 0 |
| BANKS. | | |
| 50-100 Baroda | (Rs. 2-8) | 115 12 |
| 25-50 Central | (Rs. 12) | 32 4 |
| 500 Imperial | (Rs. 201) XD | 1570 0 |
| 125-500 I Conty | (Rs. 7-8) | 381 4 |
| 50-100 India | (Rs. 2-8) | 148 0 |
| 100 Reserve Bank | (Rs. 3-8) | 118 8 |
| 5 Union | (As. 4.) | 5 11 |
| CEMENTS. | | |
| 100 ASSOCIATED | | 131 8 |
| INSURANCE. | | |
| 100-500 Empire | (Rs. 14) | 857 0 |
| 15-100 Jupiter | (As. 12) XD | 13 12 |
| 20 Mercantile | | 54 8 |
| 15-75 New India | (Rs 1-4) | 40 4 |
| 200 Oriental | | 4400 0 |
| 10-50 Vulcan | (Rs. 8) | 7 8 |
| ELECTRIC. | | |
| 10 Ahm. Old | XD | 136 4 |
| 1000 ANDHRA VALLEY | (Rs. 40) | 1435 0 |
| 10 Amer | (As 4) | 13 0 |
| 50 BOM. TRAM | (Rs. 2-8) | 121 4 |
| 100 B'bay Suburban | (Rs 6) | 165 0 |
| 10 Broach | (As. 5) | 14 0 |
| 100 Karachi | (4) | 203 12 |
| 100 Poona | (4) | 212 8 |
| 100 Surat | (Rs. 6) | 160 10 |
| 100 TATA HYDRO | (Rs. 5) | 153 12 |
| 1000 TATA POWER | (Rs. 37-8) | 1,323 6 |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| 500 Ahmedabad Prantij | | 945 0 |
| 100 C. Province | | 100 0 |
| 100 Dn. Baramati | | 104 4 |
| 100 Gujarat | | 98 8 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon | | 102 0 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | | 94 12 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunj | | 102 0 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | | 752 8 |
| MININGS. | | |
| 9 Burma Corp. (As. 11) | XD | 6 13 |
| 2sh. Indian Copper | (As. 1-8) | 2 6 |
| 10 Indian Iron and Steel | | 27 8 |
| 10 SHIVRAJPUR | (Rs. 2) | 45 0 |
| 30 TATA STEEL DFD. | (Rs. 36-3-6) | 1000 0 |
| 75 TATA STEEL ORD. | (Rs. 14) | 242 8 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| 1000 ALCOCK | (Rs. 5) | 310 0 |
| 50 BELAPUR | (Rs. 5) | 156 4 |
| 200-250 B'bay Safe Dep. | (Rs. 13-12) | 245 0 |
| 250 Bombay Steam | (Rs, 13-12) | 248 12 |
| 125 B. BURMA | (Rs. 12) | 611 14 |
| 50 Do. Conty | (Rs. 2) | 212 8 |
| 8sh. Br. B. Petrol | | 3-9-0 |
| 50 TELEPHONE | (Rs. 1-8) | 95 0 |
| 100 I. BLEACHING | (Rs. 3) | 137 8 |
| 50 I. Invest Trust | (Rs. 2) | 47 0 |
| 100 I. Radio Defd. | (12) | 527 8 |
| 100 I. Radio Ord. | (15) | 440 0 |
| 1000 Port Canning | (Rs. 26) | 662 8 |
| 30 PREMIER CON. | (Rs. 2-15) | 74 8 |
| 15 Scindia | | 20 10 |
| 25 Tata Oil Mill | (nil) | 26 0 |
| PREFERENCE. | | |
| 7 p.c. Andhra Valley | | 1500 0 |
| 6 p.c. Bombay Steam | | 288 12 |
| 7 p.c. B'bay Tram | (T.F.) | 75 0 |
| 5 p. c. Central India | (T.F.) | 537 8 |
| 6-1/4 p.c Prem. Const. | 1st | 108 0 |
| 6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. | 2nd | 103 0 |
| 7 p.c. Tata Hydro | | 152 8 |
| 7 1/2 p.c Tata Power | | 1560 0 |
| 6 p. c. Tata Steel | 1st | 203 12 |
| 7½ p.c. Tata Steel | 2nd | 167 0 |
| 7 p.c. Vishnu | | 703 12 |
| DEBENTURES | | |
| 3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley | | 101 8 |
| 6 p.c. Andhra Valley | | 108 12 |
| 4 p c Bom Telephone | | 51 12 |
| 7 p.c. Sholapur | | 81 0 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Hydro | | 109 0 |

**(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mysore | 103/12 |
| Marsden | 112/8 |
| Morarji | 1130 |
| New Great | 255 |
| Raipur | 730 |
| Rajnagar | 330 |
| Simplex | 88/12 |
| Swadeshi | 230 |
| Sajjan | 98/2 |
| Vishnu | 1265 |
| HYDRO ELECTRIC | |
| Andhra Valley Ord | 1430 |
| Tata Hydro Ord | 154/6 |
| Tata Power Ord | 1330 |
| ELECTRIC | |
| Ahmedabad Electric | 140/10 |
| Bombay Suburban | 160/10 |
| Bombay Tram | 121/4 |
| Surat | 163/12 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 320 |
| Associated Cements XD | 124 |
| Belapur | 152/8 |
| Bombay Burma New | 212/8 |
| Bombay Burma Old | 620 |
| Bombay Steam | 235 |
| Bombay Telephone | 96/8 |
| Burma Corporation | 6/14 |
| Br B Petrol | 3/9 |
| Dalmia Cement | 8/9 |
| Indian Bleaching | 137/8 |
| Industrial Investment Tr | 46/12 |
| Indian Radio Ord | 440 |
| Indian Radio Defd | 527/8 |
| Indian Copper | 2/6 |
| Indian Iron | 27/6 |
| Port Canning | 660 |
| Premier Construction | 74 |
| Scindia Steam | 20/10 |
| Shivrajpur | 45 |
| Tata Oil | 26/8 |
| Tata Steel Ordy | 219 |
| PREFERENCE | |
| 6 per cent Andhra Valley | 1500 |
| 7 per cent Bombay Tram (TF) | 74/8 |
| 6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr 1st | 101 |
| 7 per cent Tata Hydro | 153 |
| 7 1/2 per cent Tata Power | 1572/8 |
| 7 1/2 per cent Tata Steel 2nd | 166/8 |
| DEBENTURES | |
| 3 3/4 per cent Andhra Valley | 101/8 |
| 6 per cent Andhra Valley | 109 |
| 4 per cent Bombay Telephone | 51/4 |
| 7 per cent Sholapur | 81 |
| 6 per cent Tata Hydro | 108/12 |
| JUTES | |
| Birla Jute | 16/12 |
| Howrah | 45 |
| Kamarhatty | 440 |
| Reliance | 57/8 |

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Feb 24

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels | |
| Feb Mar sellers | 50/9 |
| Wheat Barletta Russo parcels | |
| Feb Mar sellers | 40/9 |
| Wheat South Australian parcels | |
| March sellers | 36/3 |

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The Bombay Chronicle
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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1938

# Bombay's Second Congress Budget

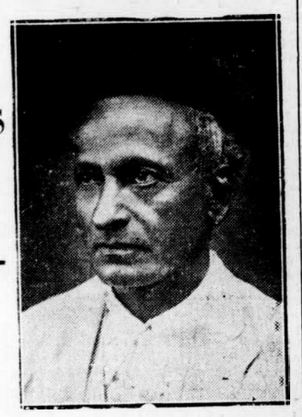
## RELIEF OF IMPOVERISHED MASSES —ITS MAIN AIM

## National Control Of Electric Power

## 7-Year Plan For Roads For Villagers

## Expert Committee For Economic Planning

### UNIVERSITIES FOR MAHARASHTRA, GUJARAT AND KARNATAK FORESHADOWED



A. B. LATTHE, WHO PRESENTED THE BUDGET YESTERDAY

***"The aim of every proposal in this budget has been the aim of the Congress—and of all true nationalists in this country to bring some relief to our impoverished masses, to give them opportunities to grow in their own strength, to educate the ignorant and the backward, to relieve them from the causes of distress which are beyond their control and to enable them to acquire confidence in themselves," said Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister in introducing the budget yesterday.***

"Whether it is in the Village Panchayat or the Forest Laws, whether it is in education or agriculture, whether it is an anti-drink measure or tobacco duty," he continued, "the principal object of the proposals in this budget is to improve the lot of the weak in our country and strengthen them in the struggle for a better life.

"WE CANNOT MINT NEW RUPEES OR PRINT NEW CURRENCY NOTES. ALL THE MONEY WE CAN GET IS BY READJUSTMENTS AND BY SUCH TAXATION AS MAY ONLY TOUCH THE POCKETS OF THOSE WHO CAN AFFORD TO PAY. WITH THESE NECESSARILY LIMITED RESOURCES WE HAVE TO STRIVE TO HELP OUR HELPLESS MASSES. EVERY ONE OF OUR EFFORTS IS DIRECTED TO THE PURPOSE OF INCREASING OUR CAPACITY TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE ONE GREAT WEALTH WHICH WE POSSESS THE MANPOWER IN OUR COUNTRY.

"Our proposals, I fully realise, strain our financial resources to the farthest limits possible. Their natural and anticipated results in the next few years will be a still greater strain on our crippled financial capacities.

"But I hope it will be possible for even one who runs to read in this budget a determination to develop the strength of our people by education, by the exercise of such powers of self-government and voluntary efforts as we could avail ourselves of in our smaller but nonetheless vital spheres of life, and by the improvement of such economic resources as we still possess."

The Finance Minister in the course of his budget speech said:—

Expenditure may be classified as incurred (1) for primary activities of Government, such as the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice; (2) for public utility or nation-building activities of Government, such as public health, medical aid, education, agriculture, and industries, and (3) collection charges of revenue-earning departments. None can claim that this is a scientific classification, and several items of expenditure may equally correctly be placed under one or the other class. For instance, expenditure for communications may either be for the maintenance of law and order or for the benefit of the population as a whole, such as its commercial intercourse. It is equally difficult to classify many of the salaries and pensions of Government's employees who discharge duties classifiable under more than one of these heads. The most correct way of classifying this last item of expenditure would be to distribute it over all the three classes in proportion to the establishment expenditure under them. Adopting this classification, the House will find that during the year about to close the expenditure on class (1) is 33 per cent., on class (2) 54 per cent., and on clas (3) 13 per cent. In the next year it would be 31 per cent. for class (1), 55.5 per cent. for class (2), and 13.5 per cent. for class (3).

### Question Of Retrenchments

Since taking office Government have been considering this question of possible retrenchments, and I must state at once what has hitherto been done. In November last Government decided that a new and reduced scale of salaries would from the first of that month apply to all new entrants into service and to promotees to higher grades of service. Provisionally they are drawing their salaries according to the old scales. The scales which we now desire to apply are under scrutiny and will be announced in a very short time. But these new scales can apply only to a limited class, firstly because Government servants at the lower end cannot have salaries at reduced rates and the salaries of those at the higher end, that is to say, those who are recruited by the Secretary of State, cannot be reduced without the consent of that authority.

Under these limitations, the House will realise that there are no great possibilities of any substantial relief to our revenues in the near future by reduction of the scales of salaries.

Pensions cannot, of course, be reduced. The large contingency expenditure, it was at one time thought could be cut to a certain extent, but the percentage cut in this case has not been successfully enforced in some cases, and we are now appointing an officer from the Audit Department to examine this expenditure and suggest retrenchments. This officer is expected to begin his work from the first of the next month.

The recommendations made by the Thomas Committee, hitherto not accepted by Government, have now been re-examined and Government expect that this will lead to some more savings. But here too difficulties arise on account of our inability to retrench any of the posts sanctioned by the Secretary of State. At the moment we can only hope that these difficulties we shall be able to overcome.

### Retrenchments Effected

The principal reductions in expenditure in the next year's budget consist of cuts in allowances (Rs. 2 lakhs) in contingencies (Rs. 3 lakhs) and in grants to Local Bodies (Rs. 10 lakhs). The last cut is effected by reducing the grant of Tobacco Revenue in the Bombay City to the Corporation by 5 out of 16 lakhs and by cuts in certain other grants to other Local Bodies to the tune of another 5 lakhs. The first of these cuts in the grant to the Corporation of Bombay is justified on the ground that the original grant was intended to enable that body to meet the deficit in the Bombay Improvement Trust Budget. In view of the rapid improvement in the Improvement Trust finances, Government consider themselves justified in progressively abolishing the grant-in-aid. In the case of the other cuts, I must state that they are in most cases small and the Government have been spending such large amounts for purposes like Rural Water-supply, Medical Aid, Village-roads and primary education which form the most important parts of their duties as would make it impossible for any one to accuse them of any desire to be parsimonious with the Local Bodies. But in spite of all our efforts, we find that some of the Local Bodies have been too negligent in respect of the development of their revenues and Government think that they must put such pressure as they can on those of them who fail in their duty to take advantage of their taxation powers to a reasonable extent. No Local Body can be said to be discharging its duty properly if it is afraid of raising enough revenue in legimate ways.

With the Provincial Government itself democratised, the unwillingness of Local Bodies to raise proper taxation would be a justification for the same unwillingness on the part of Government.

The disparity in the taxation of various Local Bodies in similar economic conditions in this Province shows that they must be roused from their present lethargy. With a view to achieve this end, Government propose to apply cuts in existing grants to such of them as prove unmindful of Government's suggestions to improve taxation. The new grants or restorations of previous cuts will not be allowed to be used for reducing expenditure on work, to extend or improve which the grants are to be made.

The proposed cut of a total amount of Rs. 5 lakhs will be applied in the way best designed to compel the Bodies to improve their own resources or by cutting down useful services, to incur the unpopularity for avoiding which they neglect the use of their own powers. Government earnestly hope that this method of urging these Bodies to do their duty properly will have its desired effect. I must at the same time inform the House that Government propose to review the whole system of financial relationship between themselves and the Local Bodies and a Committee will be shortly appointed to report on this and the cognate subject of the financial resources of these institutions.

### Debt Position

The heavy responsibility on account of debts involves us in a loss of 90.63 lakhs every year, and this loss amounts to about 7¼ per cent. of our total revenues. This debt liability outstanding on 1st April 1938 will be 2221 lakhs with an average interest rate of 4¼ per cent. I have not included the short term Bombay Municipal debt in this figure, but it must be observed that this consolidated debt includes 406 lakhs long dated loans due from the Bombay Municipal Corporation. We also owe 486 lakhs on account of deposits such as the provident funds deposit.

The net provincial debt therefore comes to 2301 lakhs. On this we have to pay 100.68 lakhs as interest next year with an additional 12.32 lakhs as an equated payment of the principal. The total payment we have to make on account of our debt charges is therefore 113 lakhs exclusive of interest on Treasury Bills. The receipts from the departments on which these loans have been invested amount to 22.37 lakhs only, and therefore obviously we have to bear an annual net loss of

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## No Fresh Taxation

## BUT GREATER YIELD FROM TOBACCO & ELECTRICITY

## New Schemes Of Educational Expansion

### DECCAN COLLEGE TO BE REVIVED

***The Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, Bombay Government, presented his first annual budget estimates for 1938/39 to-day to the Bombay Legislative Assembly when the Assembly commenced its budget session.***

**Mr. Latthe's budget shows a small deficit of Rs. 40.21 lakhs the receipts being Rs. 1209.03 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 1249.84 lakhs.**

**"THE DEFICIT OF RS. 40.81 LAKHS IS DUE PURELY TO NON-RECURRENT EXPENDITURE ON NEW ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET," SAYS MR. H. V. R. IYENGAR, FINANCE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY, IN HIS INTRODUCTORY NOTE IN THE BUDGET. HE ADDS THIS EXPENDITURE WILL BE MET FROM THE OPENING BALANCE FOR NEXT YEAR. THERE WILL BE NO BORROWING EXCEPT TREASURY BILLS TO BE REPAID DURING THE YEAR.**

As regards new taxation in 1938|39, Mr. Iyengar says "The budget estimates have been framed on the assumption that the Bombay Finance Act of 1932, which is now in force, and the Bombay District Tobacco Act of not available when the note was 1933, will be continued. These Acts expire on the 31st March 1938, and the necessary Bills for continuing them will be placed before the Legislature in due course."

'In my introductory Note to the Budget Memorandum for the current year I gave an analysis of the financial position of the Government of Bombay on the 1st of April 1937 the date of introduction of Provincial Autonomy. This analysis was of a preliminary character as the final accounts of the year 1936-37 were compiled As these accounts are now available Honourable Members may find it useful if I give here a final analysis of the position on 1st April 1937.

### *Opening Balance*

The opening cash balance on 1st April 1937 was 147.44 lakhs consisting of the following items:—

| | Lakhs of Rupees. |
|---|---|
| 1. Central Road Development Account ... | 41.29 |
| 2. Provincial Road Fund ... | 4.24 |
| 3. Press Depreciation Reserve Fund ... | 1.69 |
| 4. Nasik Distillery Depreciation Fund ... | 5.05 |
| 5 Undischarged B. D. Loan ... | 2.47 |
| 6. Other accounts (grants received for specific purposes) ... | 4.36 |
| 7. Balance with Reserve Bank and Treasuries... | 44.00 |
| 8. Loan Saving ... | -18.75 |
| 9. Free Balance ... | 63.09 |

Items 1 to 6 were earmarked balances.

Item 7 consisted of 30 lakhs deposited with the Reserve Bank of India in consideration of their being the bankers of Government. Under the agreement with the Bank it is always necessary to maintain a minimum of 30 lakhs or such other figures as may be decided upon in future. The other 14 lakhs included in item 1 consisted of treasury balance, namely till money which, although the property of Government, cannot be regarded as free money, as there must always be some money in the treasury for current purposes. The meaning of item 8 is that instead of borrowing loans for capital purposes we had utilised our own balances for these purposes in previous years. The free balance consisted of a revenue surplus of 40.33 lakhs pertaining to the year 1936-37 and 22.76 lakhs consisting of surpluses in the Provincial Loan and Advance Account.

In addition to the above balance Government had on the 1st April 1937, 59 lakhs of Government of India securities belonging to the Famine Relief Fund and 12½ lakhs of securities belonging to the Nasik Distillery Depreciation Reserve Fund. There were also Treasury Bills to the extent of 4.74 lakhs belonging to the Provincial Road Fund.

### *Debt Position*

The debt position was as follows. As a result of the decentralisation of balances, which has been described in some detail in the Introductory Note to the current year's Budget Memorandum, the Govern-

(Continued on page 13 Col 2)

## Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

*INSPECTOR WADE* — *THE INVESTORS*

LOOK AT THIS! YOU HIRED THAT GUY TO GET MISS BELMAN ---AND THEY GET HIM INSTEAD!
WHAT? SUPPOSE HE TALKS
I SAID THEY GOT HIM--HE NEVER HAD A CHANCE TO TALK!---DE SANCHEZ, THIS TIME WE'LL MAKE SURE AN' GO AFTER THAT DAME, OURSELVES!
SHE DOESN'T BELIEVE THE MAN WHO TRIED TO KILL HER LAST NIGHT WAS SENT BY ANYONE---
WE'RE TAKING NO CHANCES--YOU TRAIL HER AND WATCH!
HERE SHE COMES NOW --SHE MUST NOT GET AWAY!
SHE WON'T ---THIS TIME!
LYMAN ANDERSON
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